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Annual Report of the  
City of Plainfield  
New Jersey

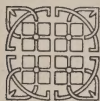


1914





Annual Report of the  
City of Plainfield  
New Jersey



1914



# OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD 1914

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## MAYOR

PERCY H. STEWART

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

GEORGE S. CLAY, President

### FIRST WARD

ABIEL D. EDGAR

THEODORE A. MARTIN

### SECOND WARD

CORNELIUS VAN HERWERDEN

GEORGE S. CLAY

### THIRD WARD

JOHN H. COSE

THOMAS F. HYLAN

LEIGHTON CALKINS

RICHARD A. CLAYBROOK

### FOURTH WARD

FRANCIS J. BLATZ

JUAN A. BABCOCK

CHARLES C. GRAVES

## CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

LEIGHTON CALKINS .....	Finance
FRANCIS J. BLATZ.....	Streets and Sewers
ABIEL D. EDGAR.....	Fire and Buildings
RICHARD A. CLAYBROOK.....	Public Affairs
JUAN A. BABCOCK.....	Police
THOMAS F. HYLAN.....	Street Lighting
JOHN H. COSE.....	Alms
CHARLES C. GRAVES.....	License
CORNELIUS VAN HERWERDEN.....	Laws and Ordinances
THEODORE A. MARTIN.....	Auditing



## OFFICERS

JAS. T. MacMURRAY.....	City Clerk
GEO. B. WEAN.....	Stenographer to the Council
WM. F. ARNOLD.....	City Treasurer
WM. R. TOWNSEND.....	Collector
CHAS. A. REED.....	Corporation Counsel
A. J. GAVETT.....	City Surveyor and Street Commissioner
WALTER L. HETFIELD.....	Judge of District Court
WM. G. DE MEZA.....	City Judge
PATRICK S. KIELY.....	Chief of Police
NORMAN W. CURRIE, M.D.....	City Physician
T. O. DOANE.....	Chief Fire Department and Building Inspector
HORACE G. ADAMS.....	Clerk of District Court
GARRET T. DUNHAM.....	Overseer of Poor

## BOARD OF ASSESSORS

THOMAS J. HUGHES.....	First Ward
DeWITT C. IVINS.....	Second Ward
JOHN G. McLAUGHLIN.....	Third Ward
HENRY LIEFKE .....	Fourth Ward
FRANK H. DUNHAM.....	Clerk

## BOARD OF HEALTH

T. S. DAVIS, M.D.....	President
STEPHEN H. VOORHEES.....	Treasurer
HAROLD D. CORBUSIER.....	Secretary
ELLIOT T. BARROWS	
HUGH REILLY	
N. J. RANDOLPH CHANDLER.....	Health Officer
MISS H. O. MATTISON.....	Assistant Health Officer
MISS H. O. MATTISON.....	Clerk and Registrar Vital Statistics
WILLIAM ADDIS, SR.....	Inspector
COLLIS H. CASE.....	Inspector
MRS. HOWARD W. BOISE.....	Bacteriologist
JOHN H. CARMAN, M.D.....	Medical Inspector
HERBERT A. STEIN.....	Inspector
ELIZABETH ROSENSON .....	Stenographer

## BOARD OF EDUCATION—OFFICERS

WILLIAM S. TYLER.....	President
FLOYD T. WOODHULL.....	Vice-President
B. VAN D. HEDGES.....	Secretary
H. R. CONGER.....	Clerk

## BOARD OF EDUCATION—MEMBERS

ARCHIBALD COX	B. VAN D. HEDGES, M.D.
ALBERT A. TILNEY	WILLIAM S. TYLER
FLOYD T. WOODHULL	

HENRY M. MAXSON.....	Superintendent of Schools
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## PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

ALEXANDER GILBERT .....	President
LEWIS V. F. RANDOLPH.....	Vice-President
J. HERBERT CASE.....	Treasurer
WILLIAM M. STILLMAN.....	Secretary
LEONARD WALDO	
FRANK L. HOLT	
WILLIAM F. MERRILL	
CORNELIUS B. TYLER	
GROVE T. HINMAN	
FLORENCE M. BOWMAN.....	Librarian

## SHADE TREE COMMISSION

MILES ROBERTS .....	President
PHILIP S. SUFFERN	
ANDREW J. GAVETT.....	Secretary

## PLAYGROUND COMMISSION

GEORGE P. MELLICK.....	President
HARRY W. MARSHALL.....	Treasurer
RICHARD A. CLAYBROOK	
JOHN F. ZEREGA	
J. HERVEY DOANE	
GEORGE L. BABCOCK	
HERBERT PARKER .....	Secretary



CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES  
FOR 1915

LEIGHTON CALKINS .....	Mayor
GEORGE S. CLAY.....	President of Council
RICHARD A. CLAYBROOK.....	Finance
FRANCIS J. BLATZ.....	Streets and Sewers
ABIEL D. EDGAR.....	Fire and Buildings
THOMAS T. HYLAN.....	Public Affairs
JUAN A. BABCOCK.....	Police
THEODORE A. MARTIN.....	Street Lighting
JOHN H. COSE.....	Alms
CHARLES C. GRAVES.....	Licenses
ROBERT H. COX.....	Laws and Ordinances
CHRISTIE P. HAMILTON.....	Auditing

## MAYOR'S MESSAGE

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To the Honorable the Members of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

In addressing you at this time it hardly seems necessary to report generally with respect to the activities of the several departments during the year which has just come to an end. Not only would the presentation of an annual report by an incoming official be incongruous, but its subject matter is already within your knowledge. The details are amply supplied by the reports which are annually compiled and returned by heads of departments, boards and commissions, which reports it is to be assumed will be read alike by officials and by the citizens whose affairs are entrusted to their management. It is probable, too, that the citizens, in so far as a message to your honorable body may be regarded as one also for them, will be more interested in a program than in a review.

Efficiency and economy in the administration of their public business is attracting the attention of the people as never before, and the most superficial study of our methods of transacting business as a community reveals a problem which lies at the bottom of all others, only to vex and disturb us in the consideration of nearly every plan for the improvement of the municipal service. I refer to the question of organization. Accordingly I invite your attention, first to a discussion of home rule, which fundamentally concerns the machinery of local government; then to a recommendation for an expert survey for the purpose of ascertaining the exact facts with reference to our systems for the transaction of business; and finally to a few specific suggestions for interim efficiency and economy. These will be taken up under headings discussing schools, publicity and budgets, council committees, the fee system, city headquarters, and city planning. There are operating matters which might be discussed with profit; but these, with your permission, I will reserve for future consideration as opportunity may present itself and as the public welfare may demand. They will receive better attention if taken up separately, when, our thoughts are not engaged with this more important question of structural organization.

### HOME RULE

The day will come when there will be struck from the municipality the chains which bind it to the State, because we are rapidly learning that there is a very clear line of distinction between their essentially different spheres of activity. What is needed is a broad general grant of power, reversing the presumption that a municipality has no powers except those expressly conferred and defined and such as may be incidental, so that in the conduct of their internal affairs cities may be presumed to have all necessary powers not expressly retained or denied by the State Constitution and by laws validly enacted thereunder. The State should have power to legislate on matters of State concern within the municipality—such as the debt-contracting power, public safety, public health, honest elections, and a free public school system which will guarantee at public expense a minimum standard of education, generously adequate for good citizenship and the ordinary pursuits of life, the intelligent recognition of opportunity for higher pursuits, and for the cultivation of ambition. But beyond a certain point the community as a business and



social center should be free to decide for itself how much it can afford and wishes to spend on its schools, as on everything else. Each city should be free to adopt the precise form of government it believes best suited to its needs, and should be secure against legislative interference with its internal affairs; while at the same time the right and power of the State to legislate for its own welfare as a whole should remain unimpaired. The laws regulating cities are now far too numerous, and are cumbersome and conflicting. It is often impossible even after a careful examination of the statutes to affirm positively just what a city may or may not do, in matters which concern the State as a whole in not the slightest degree; and it seems to me that the time has come for co-operation and organized effort on the part of our cities for the purpose of advancing the cause of genuine home rule by the enactment of an optional city-charter law through constitutional amendment and by whatever means may be necessary. If it is true that the laws themselves are largely responsible for the inefficiency which everywhere permeates municipal government, the sooner we organize for their change the better. I do not know how much time you will be able to set apart for the consideration of a reform which, though of vital importance, is incapable of immediate attainment. But the matter is basic, and a well organized campaign for home rule should be instituted and vigorously and continuously maintained by the municipalities of the State until it shall be an accomplished fact.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY

In the meantime and until we are permitted to manage our own affairs as we please, we should not be complaisant because we have been a fairly well-governed city as cities go, but should take thought seriously whether, in the management of the affairs which we have in common, we are as efficient as we might be; as efficient as we all try to be in matters which concern us separately and privately. The people of our city are rightly concerned over what may be called the high cost of living as applied to their public affairs. It is a fact which may not be denied that this cost is constantly going up and shows not the slightest indication of going down or even of remaining level. We may have integrity and ability in the public service, but we cannot have efficiency and economy unless we are organized for it; and it has been my observation as a member of your honorable body that in many respects we really are organized for inefficiency—not through intention but rather because we have been following naturally enough the lines of least resistance. We have simply gotten into the habit of transacting our public business by old fashioned methods, and because these have worked on the whole fairly well we have taken them for granted and have been looking elsewhere for reasons to explain the increasing cost of community living.

There are, of course, some reasons apart from methods and system. There has always been and we note to an unusual degree in our own times, the inevitable advance of governmental function. We may believe that there is a danger that this expansion of the activities of government, unless restricted, will tend to weaken individual initiative. But we recognize it as a fact; and we know, besides, that there is much in it which is good and that we do not want to practise municipal economy merely by refusing to expend money for some of the things which heretofore were not a part of municipal endeavor or included in our annual budgets. One reason why the people are spending more is that they are wanting more. But this increase in the volume of their business

only emphasizes the importance of organization; and it is because of my conviction that the first move in a program for efficiency and economy should be to test the machinery with which we are equipped for business, that I now urge upon you to make this matter your chief and immediate concern.

Sound accounting, for example, is as necessary to efficiency in municipal as in private business, because all business problems require decisions, and correct information is indispensable to the exercise of judgment. The real function of accounting is to make such information immediately available. It records transactions accurately and furnishes facts for comparison and use in the determination of plans. It makes it possible for citizens at any time to know the precise condition of the public business and to form intelligent opinions. We ought to satisfy ourselves whether, with the growth of the city, there has been a corresponding progress in business methods and whether we have kept pace with the development of recent years in municipal accounting; as for example in the matter of uniform classification of revenue and expense according to governmental functions, and in the distinction between revenue and non-revenue or capital transactions, and in stating municipal accounts on a true revenue rather than on a cash basis. Approved accounting facilitates inter-city comparisons, which are valuable as tests of efficiency. City officials who wish the public to be kept informed at all times as to existing conditions are seriously hindered if the accounting is inadequate, and we owe it to them as much as to the people to assure ourselves that we are squarely up to date in so important a matter.

There are some defects in our methods of doing business which will at once occur to all who are familiar with city affairs. Our budget making is crude, without standard estimate forms or means to compare requirements functionally, or year by year, and without provision for a tentative budget or public hearings thereon. We use an antiquated form of voucher-warrant requiring a veritable display of signatures by the Mayor, the President and two members of the Council, the department head, and by the City Clerk as auditor; whose duties in that respect, however, are nominal as he relies on the heads of departments for prices, quantity and quality, for which there is no auditing system worthy of the name; nor for checking and proving departmental items continuously throughout the year and in the ordinary course of business. More than three signatures on a voucher are of doubtful value because they are generally made perfunctorily on the assumption that other officials have examined the claim. Each signature should be a real certificate to some fact within definite knowledge or it is of no value. Salary rates should be standardized so that each employee will be paid on the basis of work done. We have no system at all with respect to supplies and purchases. To buy economically, everything susceptible of description should be included in specifications and these should be standardized and department needs should be anticipated so that contracts can be let for quantities sufficient for a considerable period. Centralized purchasing is an accepted requirement of business efficiency. In the police department we are poorly equipped for efficiency maintenance by our lack of records and comparisons to show whether crime and juvenile delinquency are increasing or decreasing; or whether members of the force are making accurate and intelligent reports as to conditions on their posts. When we consider our available resources for community welfare through a body of men like the uniformed police, who day and night patrol the city and acquire or should acquire a knowledge of conditions which if systematically placed at the disposal of our several agen-



cies would be of enormous value to them in their work, we must see the need of conserving and utilizing these resources more effectively than we have heretofore. There should be examinations on ordinances and rules and complete efficiency records should be maintained currently of every man in the fire and police departments as a basis for promotion. It is as important that good work shall be encouraged and rewarded as that neglect of duty shall be punished. Our heads of departments are handicapped by lack of facilities and equipment, and so are the Mayor and Council committees who have not even a stenographer to assist them in their work.

These are a few instances. But the vital thing after all is that there must be many defects of organization about which we know little or nothing for the simple reason that the Council and Mayor are not experts in municipal affairs nor likely to become such under American conditions, at least not until we have at our disposal trained municipal administrators who spend their lives in the profession.

If, then, an administrative survey of our various departments is necessary to get at the basic defects and to point out approved methods of organization, it is apparent that the work should be put in charge of experts just as it would be by a practical man of affairs in his private business. In many of our large cities there are bureaus of municipal research which are maintained to pursue a vigilant study of civic administration and development. I recommend the employment of some such agency and I believe that the cost to the city of a survey would be more than made good by the economies and the increase in efficiency which would come with better organization.

While there may be ample authority in law for us to undertake this work ourselves and to incur the necessary expense, which at most would be inconsiderable, I am happy to advise you that a number of public-spirited citizens have recently organized for the express purpose of providing, at least in part, the means with which to proceed. Their suggestion may be for the city to pay for the survey of the departments over which it exercises direct control while they undertake to have a survey made of others, such as the departments of health and education. Or they may propose to undertake themselves the entire survey which would throw upon the city only the later expense of installation, after the system to be installed has been shown. Whatever the plan, I bespeak in advance the fullest co-operation of Council and boards in placing the various departments at their disposal in such a way, consistent with the public service, that the work may be facilitated and not hindered. We may assume that our officials and boards have the public interest at heart and will welcome an analysis of systems undertaken solely for the purpose of getting at the facts so that they may be studied with reference to the experience of other cities, and so that suggestions based upon the accepted standards of successful business, public and private, may be presented for our consideration. To resent a survey proposed in this spirit would really argue its necessity.

#### MANAGER GOVERNMENT

A commission form of government under the Walsh Act would not make it any less desirable for us as a community to adopt the program above outlined, as it is inconceivable that any five elective officials giving the greater part, if not all, of their time to the city for the small salaries permitted by the act, would be as competent as experts to reorganize our systems or any more competent than city officials under the present form of government have been to operate under existing methods

with a minimum of waste. We would do better to work for an optional city-charter law and await the outcome of recent experiments with the commission-manager plan. In fact the new program of the National Municipal League deals largely with this plan, which contemplates a city manager and a small Council elected at large in small cities, and from large districts in metropolitan centers. Personally I believe that in this new plan we shall find at last the form of government for which we have so long been groping. In any event we should hesitate to adopt merely a commission form of government when commission governed cities themselves are reaching out for the manager modification. However it may be as to an optional charter law, it should not be very difficult to get a law permitting manager government.

#### SCHOOLS

The increasing cost of maintaining our public schools is perhaps the largest single item of general public interest, but I do not purpose to elaborate the problem at this time. I have already referred to it in discussing the relative functions of State and municipality and there can be no question that in this matter as in others affecting municipal expense, the laws are themselves the obstacles which stand in the way of many economies which cities should have the right to practice if they wish. On the other hand there is considerable leeway under the law, or at least within its contemplation, of which we have not hitherto taken full advantage—perhaps because the way to do so has not been made easy by the Legislature. Here again it is a question of organization. The law provides in effect that the amount to be expended on schools shall be fixed by the Board of School Estimate, which consists of the Mayor, two members of the Council, and two members of the Board of Education—thus vesting the control in the city government. This Board of Estimate meets on a day between the fifteenth of May and the first of June, to consider estimates previously prepared by the Board of Education and to fix the school appropriation. But the law fails to specify that the preliminary estimates shall be prepared by the Board of Education in joint session with the Board of Estimate, and the result is that the city officials have no practical means of acquiring more than a superficial knowledge of the subject, and cannot act intelligently in discussing the proposed budget and voting upon it. The annual meeting of the Board of Estimate absolutely fails to furnish a business opportunity for the city to decide, as the law contemplates that it shall, how much it can afford to spend on school maintenance. The same applies with respect to meetings of the Board of School Estimate when a new building is contemplated. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that these proceedings under our present practice are a good deal of a farce. I recommend to your honorable body as the most practical immediate way of curing this defect of organization, the adoption of a resolution requesting the Board of Education to begin the preparation of estimates early in the year and to give the city members of the Board of Estimate an opportunity to be present at all meetings held for the purpose. An earlier preparation than heretofore of the tentative estimates is absolutely necessary in order that the Finance Committee of the Council may not be delayed as it has been in the preparation of its own budget. I do not think the School Board should object to this; or to any other plan whereby its proposed budget may receive intelligent consideration.

I also recommend that full opportunity be given the Board of Education to attend meetings of the Finance Committee of the Council when the city budget is being considered. One of our difficulties is due to



this separation of the department of education so completely from the operation of other city departments. I recognize the desirability of some separation, enough to secure school management against purely political interference. But it is unbusinesslike that the department which costs us the most to operate should be turned loose on expense without any adequate knowledge of the needs of other departments or much responsibility with regard to revenue. In these circumstances it is inevitable that the inducement is merely to make a good showing. The check on expense is lacking, because there is no responsibility for the showing of other departments. Hence there must be more co-operation by departments if there is to be true efficiency and economy in the administration of the city as a whole.

#### PUBLICITY

There should be public hearings on a tentative school budget as well as on a tentative budget covering the other municipal departments. Budget making is public business, but the public knows nothing at all about what is going on until it is all over! We have a large number of citizens who are well informed on matters affecting community welfare and sincerely desirous of helping to better conditions, and some of them are experts in their respective lines. Yet the public business is transacted with so little effective publicity that no use is made of much available information which they could supply. This is not applying the test of efficiency to the conduct of our affairs. I suggest that the departmental estimates be printed and distributed to the press and to civic organizations, also the tentative budgets of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Education; and that definite dates be set apart and advertised for public hearings thereon. It is the people's business and every reasonable effort should be made to find out how they want their money appropriated, and to give the greatest possible degree of publicity to every phase of municipal activity. Government must be in the open in order to be just and efficient, and this applies to the department of education as much as to any other municipal activity. The public should not only be permitted but should be encouraged to attend the business sessions of the Board of Education, which should be advertised and held where the public can be accommodated.

#### COUNCIL COMMITTEES AND RECORDS

In one respect the Council could improve immediately upon its business methods. As you know a large part of the routine business is done in committee, where matters are investigated and discussed and policies formulated for recommendation to the Council. But the personnel of these committees is constantly changing and it often happens that the chairman and all the members of an important committee are new. It has not been customary for committees to keep a record of their meetings, perhaps because clerical help has been lacking, and it follows that the discussions and decisions of one year are not available for the next and succeeding years unless, because of exceptional importance, they become a part of the experience of the heads of departments. In this there is involved not only a waste of valuable sources of information but a waste of time: making it necessary in many cases that routine work which has already been done once shall be done all over again. I suggest that the Council rules be so amended as to require the chairman of each committee to keep a typewritten record of the proceedings of all meetings, standard minute books to be supplied for the purpose.

I also recommend that the rules of the Council be amended so as to provide that the chairman of the Committees on Streets and Sewers, Fire and Buildings, Police, and in addition either the Alms or Street Lighting Committee, shall be members of the Finance Committee. These are the committees which have the spending of money, and if the chairmen are also members of the Finance Committee there will result a centralizing of responsibility and authority which will make for the prompt and intelligent dispatch of business.

There is need of more system in respect to legislation at Trenton affecting the interests of the city. While we have copies of pending bills it is not made the duty of any one in particular to examine and report upon them. I suggest that the responsibility might be placed with the Laws and Ordinances Committee, which has been relieved by our able Corporation Counsel of most if not all of its former duties and stands in some need of resuscitation.

#### FEE SYSTEM

I recommend the abolition of the fee system to the fullest extent possible under the law; and I direct your attention to Chapter 89, Laws 1914, regulating the payment of city officials, and authorizing the Council by resolution to provide that, where any official receives compensation for services in whole or in part by fees and whether such fees are paid by the city or otherwise, he shall be paid a stated salary to be specified in the resolution and no other compensation whatever. Thereafter all fees received by him for any service in connection with his office or employment are paid into the city treasury.

#### CITY HEADQUARTERS

I recommend that steps be taken at once to provide the city with a building of its own with suitable accommodations for as many departments as can be brought under one roof. This is not a new project but there may be an added reason for giving it consideration at this time if we are really serious about this matter of efficiency and economy. Speaking solely from a business standpoint our offices make for inefficiency and are not a credit to the city. For example there is only one room for the meetings of six or seven active Council committees, for commissioners to assess benefits and damages, and for the tax assessors, who have no office or headquarters of any sort for their maps, books and records. The City Clerk's office is a narrow runway which originates in the collector's cage and deadends in the department of streets and sewers; offices wholly inadequate for the comfort of employees or for the proper care of valuable documents. Some of our departments, and officials, are entirely without stenographic or other clerical help because not needed all the time. If they could be located conveniently with reference to each other a single well organized office force might be made to serve the requirements of a number of them. Our offices are not arranged for the maintaining of standard business methods. Even if there were a building in the city where suitable quarters could be had, the rentals would probably equal if not exceed the interest on the investment by the city in a building of its own. We do not require a costly structure for display, but we do need space, and tools with which to work. A city building is really necessary to good organization. I have thought that possibly the building used by the police department could be enlarged so as to accommodate also the Council and all city officials, the District Court, Assessors, Board of Health, Commissioners,



and committees of citizens working in the interest of the community. But if not, a satisfactory site could undoubtedly be found, perhaps in that vicinity so as to form, together with the proposed Y. M. C. A. building, the nucleus of a new and attractive civic center.

#### CITY PLANNING

It is a serious defect of organization that we have no department for the formulation of a definite policy with regard to the future development of the city. The Public Affairs Committee of the Common Council is hardly a planning committee. It is perhaps a receiver of plans and propositions, as it is also of complaints; but as it never has an appropriation, and as the other committees have their own troubles making both ends meet, the real function of the so-called Public Affairs Committee seems to be to explain as plausibly as possible that new improvements cannot be undertaken "at the present time" owing to lack of funds. The next year there is a new committee which again gravely considers the city hall proposition, garbage and ash disposal, street widening, additional city parks, the improvement of Green Brook, and other plans for bettering the service and for beautifying the city, again reporting progress and lack of funds. Some of these questions, such as municipal collection of ashes and garbage, may be put off from year to year without serious detriment, but others may be deferred indefinitely only at great ultimate cost to the city. The widening of Park Avenue from Second to Front street is an example; and Central Avenue could be widened now at comparatively little expense.

We should have some permanent organization with facilities for keeping records, for studying the development of the city, and for formulating plans to care for its growth. The city officials have about all they can do to look out for the present. There is need of a committee or commission closely related to the government whose main business it shall be to keep an eye out for the future. In this connection I direct your attention to Chapter 170, Laws 1913, being an act authorizing the appointment of a City Plan Commission to prepare a plan for the systematic development of the city, and authorizing the appropriation of funds to defray necessary expenses, the commissioners, however, to serve without pay. The expense would be trifling compared with the benefits obtained and would at all times be within the control of the Council. I suppose the Public Affairs Committee, if it had a small appropriation for necessary expenses, might undertake city planning; but the advantage of a commission would lie in its possible permanency for the continuous study of city development, while its activities conceivably might attract voluntary contributions by interested citizens. The only disadvantage of a commission would be in the possibility of further meddling by the State with its authority, which might become burdensome to the community. But there would seem to be no greater danger here than with a Playground or Shade Tree Commission. In any event, comprehensive city planning is the modern way because it is businesslike. Improvements as to parks, the laying out and widening of streets, public hygiene in the disposal of waste, city store-yards, public comfort stations, billboards and the regulation of advertising signs—all these and many other improvements, to be made wisely, must have reference to a well defined policy which takes into consideration the future as well as the present. I suggest that this subject be referred to the Public Affairs Committee for study, and for a report and recommendation.

I have tried to outline in a general way a program for greater efficiency and economy in the administration of our public affairs, dis-

cussing chiefly the fundamental defects of organization and suggesting remedial methods which to me seem the most thorough and direct. We must go to the bottom of things if our trouble is at the bottom. You may have suggestions of your own with respect to these matters, and others, which will add materially to the value of the within recommendations.

It has been my privilege to work with most of you in the Council during the past year and I am sure that you will feel that you may rely upon me to co-operate with you to the fullest extent in everything which concerns the welfare of the city. It will be our joint concern to administer the affairs of the community to the very best of our ability and with an eye solely to the public interest. I extend to you most cordially the greetings of a New Year, with best wishes that it may be one upon which we shall all be glad to look back for its record of achievement.

(Signed)

LEIGHTON CALKINS,

*Mayor.*

Plainfield, N. J., January 1, 1915.



# TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR THE YEAR 1914

## GENERAL FUND

**January 1, 1914:** Balance on hand:

General Fund ..\$73,840 73

Contingent Fund,

1913 .. 11,178 55

\$ 85,019 28

### RECEIPTS

State School and County Taxes ..	172,543 46
State School and County Taxes, Contingent Fund, 1913 ..	5,259 00
City and Poll Taxes ..	168,098 32
City and Poll Taxes, Contingent Fund, 1913 ..	4,821 41
Contingent Fund, 1913 taxes ..	3,451 03
Contingent Fund, 1914 taxes ..	12,994 72
Taxes due prior to 1913 ..	989 65
Amount collected not on levy ..	6 82
5% Gross Earnings Plainfield Street Railway ..	8,299 76
Railroad and Canal Tax ..	3,589 03

### Licenses

Liquor ..	\$11,625 00
Hack, Peddler, Show, etc. ....	3,161 50
Dogs ..	1,447 75
	16,234 25

### Interest and Costs

Flagging and Curbing ..	\$ 9 38
Accrued Interest, Street Bonds ....	118 30
Bank Interest on balances ..	1,248 48
Interest and Penalties ..	5,083 52
	6,459 68
Sale of Adding Machine ...	50 00
Assessors' Salaries Returned ..	1,600 00
Police Badges ..	38 00
Foreign Calls, Mayor's Telephone ..	9 25

### Fines

City Judge ..	\$1,109 40
Board of Health ..	596 25
District Court ....	1,824 47
	3,530 12
Flagging and Curbing ..	940 64

### Streets

From Companies and individuals for removing snow, and repair of streets, gutters, etc. ....	2,204 82
Sale of stone, pipe, barrels, etc. ....	198 04

## DISBURSEMENTS

### Streets

Repair and reconstruction of streets, including surface treatment ..	\$30,050 69
General street cleaning and opening gutters ..	8,583 68
Street sprinkling and repair of wagons ..	3,871 50
New tar spreader, sand spreader and repairs ..	1,253 00
New sidewalk snow plow ..	20 00
Crosswalks, construction and repair ..	1,020 35
Culverts—Construction, repair and cleaning ..	1,350 10
Storm sewers and catch basins—Construction, care and cleaning ..	1,143 69
Cleaning brooks and ditches ..	532 77
Removing snow from streets ..	3,965 33
Steam and horse rollers—Repairs, etc. ....	821 38
Office assistant ..	360 00
Assistants on street grades, etc. ....	1,525 09
Blacksmithing ..	137 85
Telephone (foreman) ..	27 75
Tools and supplies ..	826 58
City yards and sheds ..	449 87
Automobile ..	288 10
Street scrapers and repair ..	32 41
Paving brick and asphalt in stock ..	240 54
Street signs ..	87 53
Burying cats and dogs ..	82 50
Work done for companies and individuals (except Public Service Companies) ..	588 85
General repairs (less than \$25.00), 37 items ..	511 25
Rent of railroad siding ..	56 00

## GENERAL FUND—(continued),

Use of steam roller, etc. ....	230 70		Repair of curbs and sidewalks ..	70 94	
Miscellaneous labor and materials ..	134 40	2,767 96	Street mounments and miscellaneous expenses ...	23 79	
			Mosquito prevention ..	180 08	\$ 58,071 62
<b>Sewers</b>			<b>Sewers</b>		
Sewer connection permits ..	\$ 82 00		Operation of septic tanks, contact beds, screen, etc.	\$2,031 21	
Sale of materials ..	15 50	97 50	Laboratory and telephone ..	70 86	
<b>Trees</b>			Repair of buildings, (disposal works) ..	805 83	
Sale of wood, and spraying trees and other work within owner's line ..	142 50		Manager and chemist at disposal works ..	1,373 32	
Tax searches ..	288 00		New hydrant ..	12 15	
Tax releases ..	288 40		Tools and supplies	108 34	
<b>Franchise Taxes</b>			Repairing, cleaning and flushing sewers and appurtenances ..	1,356 03	
Western Union Telegraph Co. ....	\$ 04		Inspecting construction of sewer connections ..	48 52	
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. ....	2 00		Pumping stations including alterations ..	2,586 37	
New York Telephone Co. ....	1,875 27		Insurance on pumping station ..	45 00	
Plainfield-Union Water Co. ....	2,038 16		Motorcycle and clinker washing machine, repair and supplies ...	317 78	
Public Service, Gas Dept. ....	2,324 30		Engineer in charge ..	1,200 00	9,955 41
Public Service, Electric Dept. ....	2,567 22	8,806 99			
<b>Transfers</b>			<b>Police</b>		
Repaid General Fund			Salaries of regular police ..	\$33,601 01	
From Fire Dept. \$28,500 00			Police matron ..	26 40	
Repaid General Fund			Maintenance of prisoners ..	120 45	
From Poor Dept. 6,400 00			Headquarters supplies ..	48 05	
Opening of Kensington Ave.	34,900 00	210 53	Telephone ..	49 20	
			Care Gamewell Alarm System, N. Y. Tel. Co. ....	423 48	
			Department expenses	614 88	
			Physician ..	250 00	
			Automobile and hack hire ..	154 08	
			Fuel ..	346 36	
			Printing and stationery ..	128 50	
			Water rental ..	134 89	
			Keep of horse ..	191 05	
			Motorcycle ..	225 00	
			Bicycle repairs ..	269 95	
			Clerk ..	340 00	
			Repairs to buildings ..	185 28	
			Miscellaneous ..	392 29	37,500 87



## GENERAL FUND—(continued)

**Trees**

For spraying, trimming and caring for trees, and for care and maintenance of the City Park .....	2,228 00
Street lighting .....	17,696 09
Printing and stationery ...	3,601 35
Rent (Council Chamber and Offices) ..	2,200 00
Board of Health .....	8,000 00

**Salaries**

Mayor ..	\$ 300 00
City Clerk .....	1,200 00
City Treasurer and Custodian of School Moneys ..	2,000 00
Street Commissioner	1,800 00
Tax Collector, balance of 1913 ....	229 19
Tax Collector, for 1914 ..	2,750 00
City Judge .....	1,500 00
Stenographer ..	600 00
Janitor ..	540 00
Inspector of buildings ..	500 00
Assistant to inspector of buildings ..	300 00
Corporation Counsel	3,500 00
Clerk to Board of Assessors ..	1,000 00
Assessors, 1st ward	400 00
“ 2nd ward	400 00
“ 3rd ward	400 00
“ 4th ward	400 00
	<hr/>
	17,819 19
District Court .....	2,406 50
Snow and ice .....	394 97
Flagging and curbing ..	1,124 58
Joint Sewer Project, App. General Fund .....	3,414 89
Care city dump .....	400 00
Miscellaneous expenses ....	387 83
Insurance ..	100 00
Legislative bills .....	25 00
Catching and killing dogs. Street macadamizing, city's share ..	76 50
	<hr/>
	6,418 22
Playground Commission ...	1,500 00
Recreation Committee .....	500 00
Police Pension Fund .....	500 00
Collector and clerk expenses ..	406 16
Corporation Counsel expenses ..	41 70
Sidewalks in front of pumping station .....	101 64
Repairs city offices .....	37 50
Repairs drinking fountain.	24 15
License tags .....	105 50
Filing cases for city offices	106 50
Lettering window .....	42 00
Typewriting machine .....	65 00
Assistant to Police Board ..	45 00
Care of city maps .....	250 00
Registering diseases .....	36 10

## GENERAL FUND—(continued)

Auditing city books, years	
1912 and 1913 .....	900 00
Assessors' maps .....	405 00
Widening Madison Avenue	310 00
Appropriation from the General to the Poor Fund ..	2,800 00
Adding machine .....	490 00
Mosquito Commission .....	150 00
G. A. R. appropriation for Memorial Day .....	100 00
Care of city maps, H. C. Van Emburgh, to May 20, 1914 ..	225 00
Dental Clinic .....	400 00
Care of town clock .....	30 00
Hospital appropriation (contract) ..	3,500 00
Releases and recording taxes ..	62 20
Sinking Fund, taxes 1915 ..	3,225 00
Licenses—Hacks, peddlers and shows, Firemen's Pension Fund .....	325 00
<b>State School and County Tax, 1914</b>	
State School ....\$	79,604 92
County .. .....	104,097 65
	<u>183,702 57</u>

**Bonds Paid**

School .. .....	\$6,000 00
Police Station ....	1,000 00
Brick Pavement ...	2,000 00
	<u>9,000 00</u>

**Interest Paid**

Brick pavement bonds .. .....	\$1,260 00
Fire house coupons	675 00
Street improvement	3,100 00
Police Station House .. .....	922 50
Schools .. .....	23,185 00
	<u>29,142 50</u>

**Transfers from General Fund**

To Fire Fund ....	32,500 00
For Poor Fund ...	7,000 00
	<u>39,500 00</u>

**Division of Contingent Fund for 1913**

City and Poll ....	\$4,821 41
State School and County .. .....	5,259 00
Fire .. .....	1,216 55
Poor .. .....	198 92
Library .. .....	264 81
School .. .....	2,416 56
Sewer Bonds .....	148 18
Sewer Interest ...	304 15
	<u>14,629 58</u>

**BALANCE**

<b>December 31, 1914</b>	
General Fund ....	\$63,962 46
Contingent .. ...	12,994 72
	<u>76,957 18</u>
	<u>\$541,436 30</u>

\$541,436 30

\$541,436 30



**Summary—General Fund**

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>	
Balance on hand .....	\$ 76,957 18	Due Contingent Fund, 1914 \$	12,994 72
Due from Fire Dept. ....	6,500 00	Balance on hand .....	178,114 81
Due from Poor Dept. ....	2,000 00		
Due from flagging and curb- ing .. .....	792 81		
Uncollected taxes, 1914 ...	104,859 54		
	<u>\$191,109 53</u>		<u>\$191,109 53</u>

**SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS****Darrow Avenue School**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
<b>January 1, 1914:</b>		Bond bought and accrued interest .....	\$ 1,006 66
Balance .. .....	\$ 486 54	Balance on hand .....	956 14
Bank interest and interest on bonds .....	526 26		
Taxes, 1915 .....	950 00		
	<u>\$ 1,962 80</u>		<u>\$ 1,962 80</u>

Bonds held in this fund, \$13,000.00.

**Darrow Avenue School Furnishing**

<b>January 1, 1914:</b>		1,000 bond and accrued in- terest bought .....	\$ 1,006 66
Balance .. .....	\$ 835 61	Balance .. .....	468 75
Bank interest and interest on bonds .....	114 80		
Taxes, 1915 .....	525 00		
	<u>\$ 1,475 41</u>		<u>\$ 1,475 41</u>

Bonds held in this fund, \$3,000.00.

**Jefferson Avenue School**

<b>January 1, 1914:</b>		Balance .. .....	\$ 970 52
Balance .. .....	\$ 422 42		
Bank interest and interest on bonds .....	98 10		
Taxes, 1915 .....	450 00		
	<u>\$ 970 52</u>		<u>\$ 970 52</u>

Bonds held in this fund, \$2,000.00.

**East End Fire House, No. 4**

<b>January 1, 1914:</b>		1,000 bond and accrued in- terest bought .....	\$ 1,006 66
Balance .. .....	\$ 122 14	Balance .. .....	785 62
Bank interest and interest on bonds .....	370 14		
Taxes, 1915 .....	1,300 00		
	<u>\$ 1,792 28</u>		<u>\$ 1,792 28</u>

Bonds held in this fund, \$10,000.00.

Cash in Sinking Funds .....	\$956 14		
	468 75		
	970 52		
	785 62		
	<u>\$ 3,181 03</u>		
Bonds held in Funds .....			28,000 00
Amount to retire bonds when due .....			\$ 31,181 03

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

## January 1, 1914:

Receipts	
Balance ..	\$ 782 00
Taxes, 1913 .....	\$11,507 70
Contingent Fund, 1913 ..	1,216 55
	<hr/>
Taxes, 1914 .....	12,734 25
Transfers from General Fund ..	39,765 63
Bills payable .....	32,500 00
	<hr/>
	20,000 00

## Disbursements

Salaries ..	\$ 28,212 30
Repairs to buildings .....	3,504 38
Repairs to apparatus and gasoline ..	1,741 13
Supplies ..	1,196 95
Keep and shoeing of horses	1,937 64
Rent of lot, automobiles and horses ..	177 00
Laundry ..	278 90
Fuel ..	869 00
Care of fire alarm, wire and one box ..	3,470 82
Printing and stationery ..	106 91
Incidentals ..	391 30
Insurance ..	419 32
Convention expenses of Chief ..	150 00
Auto. Engine (Nott) .....	7,850 00
Equipments (Small) .....	221 40
Hydrant rentals .....	5,850 63
Interest—City Bank .....	183 33
Pension Fund (1% of salaries) ..	271 06
	<hr/>
	\$ 56,832 07
Tranferred to General Fund	28,500 00
Bills payable .....	20,000 00
Balance on hand .....	439 81
	<hr/>
	\$105,771 88

## Summary

Balance on hand .....	\$ 439 81
Uncollected taxes, 1914 ....	15,234 37
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,674 18

Due General Fund .....	\$ 6,500 00
Balance ..	9,174 18
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,674 18

## FIRE HOUSE NO. 4

## January 1, 1914:

Balance ..	\$ 204 59
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Expenses ..	\$ 204 59
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## FIRE FUND—REAL ESTATE AND EQUIPMENTS VALUATIONS

Headquarters Real Estate .....	\$ 13,405 52
West Second Street Real Estate .....	9,550 00
West Fourth Street Real Estate .....	5,462 87
East End, No. 4, Real Estate and Equipment .....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,468 39
Equipment and Personal Property .....	41,105 00
Alarm System .....	11,735 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 96,308 39

## POOR FUND

## January 1, 1914:

Balance ..	\$ 312 38
Receipts	
Overseer ..	195 56
Appropriation from General Fund ..	2,800 00
Transferred from General Fund ..	7,000 00
Taxes, 1913 .....	\$1,722 28
Contingent Fund ..	198 92
	<hr/>
	1,921 20
Taxes, 1914 .....	6,140 12
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,369 26

## Disbursements

Office expenses:	
Salary Overseer \$	800 00
Salary City Physician ..	400 00
Incidentals ..	60 82
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,260 82
Outdoor relief .....	6,395 48
Indoor relief .....	3,174 95
Miscellaneous expenses ..	1,069 07
Transferred to General Fund	6,400 00
Balance ..	68 94
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,369 26

**Summary**

Balance on hand .....	\$ 68 94	Due General Fund .....	\$ 2,000 00
Uncollected taxes, 1914 .....	2,359 88	Balance ..	428 82
	<u>\$ 2,428 82</u>		<u>\$ 2,428 82</u>

**LIBRARY FUND****January 1, 1914:**

Balance .. .....\$ 7,507 67

**Receipts**

Taxes, 1913 .....

Contingent Fund,

1913 .. ..... 264 81

Taxes for 1914 .....

Interest on bank balance ..

From Library Treasurer ...

\$ 18,944 65

**Disbursements**

Warrants paid .....

Balance on hand .....

\$ 18,944 65

**Summary**

Balance on hand .....	\$ 9,545 74	Balance ..	\$ 12,739 83
Uncollected taxes, 1914 .....	3,194 09		
	<u>\$ 12,739 83</u>		<u>\$ 12,739 83</u>

**STREET IMPROVEMENTS—"MACADAM"****January 1, 1914:**

Balance, 1910 ..\$ 639 89

Balance, 1911 .. 32,403 94

Balance, 1912 .. 7,414 08

\$ 40,457 91

**Receipts**

Assessments collected, year

1911 .. ..... 13,569 95

Assessments collected, year

1912 .. ..... 4,819 15

Assessments collected, year

1913 .. ..... 4,627 66

Bonds sold due 1917 .....

Bank interest .....

\$ 76,960 34

**Disbursements**

Bonds paid .....

Account of contract of 1911 ..

Account of contract of 1913 ..

Account of contract of 1914 ..

Balance on hand, year 1910 ..

Balance on hand, year 1911 ..

Balance on hand, year 1913 ..

Balance on hand, year 1914 ..

\$ 76,960 34

**STREET BONDS OUTSTANDING**

Due in 1915 .....

Due in 1916 .....

Due in 1917 .....

Macadam .. .....

Brick Pavement account .....

**SEWER EXTENSION****January 1, 1914:**

Balance, 1910 .....

Balance, 1912 .....

\$ 684 55

**Receipts**

Assessment, 1910 ..\$ 176 58

Assessment, 1912 .. 9,184 44

Premium received on \$92,000

bonds .. ..... 5,375 56

Premium received on \$75,000

bonds .. ..... 4,269 75

Premium received on \$30,000

bonds .. ..... 175 00

Accrued interest on \$30,000

bonds .. ..... 217 50

Bills payable, Sewer Extension,

1912 .. ..... 3,000 00

Bills payable, Sewer Extension,

1914 .. ..... 34,000 00

Joint Sewer Bonds .....

Sewer Extension Bonds ...

\$254,083 38

**Disbursements**

On acct. Sewer Extension

contract, 1910 .....

On acct. Sewer Extension

contract, 1912 .....

On acct. Sewer Extension

contract, 1914 .....

Bills payable, year 1910 ....

Bills payable, year 1912 ....

Coupons on \$30,000 Joint

Sewer .. ..... 675 00

Paid to Joint Sewer account

Balance Sewer Extension,

1912 .. ..... 807 37

Balance Sewer Extension,

1914 .. ..... 1,943 52

Balance Joint Sewer .....

\$254,083 38



## SEWER BOND AND INTEREST ACCOUNT

## January 1, 1914:

Balance ..	\$ 7,842 53
<b>Receipts</b>	
Bank interest .....	96 26
Taxes, 1913, bonds \$1,380 40	
Contingent Fund,	
1913, bonds .....	148 18
	<hr/>
	1,528 58
Taxes, 1914, bonds .....	4,331 58
Taxes, 1913, sewer	
interest .....	\$2,876 92
Contingent Fund,	
Sewer interest ..	304 15
	<hr/>
	3,181 07
Taxes, 1914, Sewer interest.	12,436 52
Accrued interest on bonds..	1,240 28
	<hr/>
	\$ 30,656 82

## Disbursements

Interest copusions paid ....	\$ 8,075 00
Interest on bills payable ..	6,115 21
Bonds retired .....	6,000 00
Balance ..	10,466 61

## Summary

## ASSETS

Balance Sewer Bond Inter-	
est ..	\$ 10,466 61
Balance Sewer 1912 .....	807 37
Balance Sewer 1914 .....	1,943 52
Balance Joint Sewer ac-	
count ..	73,598 74
Sewer Plant as carried on	
books ..	381,725 09
Sewer Extension contract,	
1914 ..	32,056 48
Joint Sewer, on account ...	35,388 51
Uncollected taxes, Sewer	
bonds, 1914 .....	1,668 42
Uncollected taxes, Sewer	
interest, 1914 .....	5,763 48
Sewer assessment due from	
property owners .....	11,499 75
	<hr/>
	\$554,917 97

## LIABILITIES

Bonds outstanding:	
1st issue, 4% .....	\$ 52,000 00
2nd issue, 4% .....	41,000 00
3d issue, 4½% .....	54,000 00
4th issue, 4% .....	43,000 00
5th issue, 5% .....	92,000 00
	<hr/>
Sewer bonds outstanding ..	\$282,000 00
Joint Sewer bonds .....	105,000 00
Bills payable .....	6,000 00
Bills payable .....	34,000 00
Balance created by bonds	
paid ..	86,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance ..	\$ 41,917 97
	<hr/>
	\$554,917 97

## BONDS

## Bonds Outstanding—December 31, 1914

## SEWER BONDS

First issue of bonds, 4% .....	\$124,000 00
Amount paid .....	72,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 52,000
Second issue of bonds, 4% .....	41,000 00
Third issue of bonds, 4½% .....	\$ 68,000 00
Amount paid .....	14,000 00
	<hr/>
	54,000 00
Fourth issue of bonds, 4% .....	43,000 00
Fifth issue of bonds, 5% .....	92,000 00
Joint Sewer, 5% .....	105,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$387,000 00

## SCHOOL BONDS

First issue, High School, 4% .....	\$123,000 00
Amount paid .....	13,000 00
	<hr/>
	110,000 00
Second issue, High School, 4% .....	40,000 00
Third issue, High School, 4½% .....	230,000 00
High School Furnishing, 4% .....	\$ 13,000 00
Amount paid .....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	6,000 00
Darrow Avenue School Sinking Fund, 4½% .....	95,000 00
Darrow Avenue Furnishing Sinking Fund, 4% .....	10,000 00
Jefferson Avenue School Sinking Fund, 4% .....	45,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$536,000 00

**STREET BONDS**

Macadamizing, 5% .....	\$212,000 00		
Amount paid .....	154,000 00		
		58,000 00	58,000 00
Due in 1915 .....	\$18,000 00		
Due in 1916 .....	27,000 00		
Due in 1917 .....	13,000 00		

**BRICK PAVEMENT BONDS**

Brick Pavement issue, 4½% .....	\$ 31,000 00		
Amount paid .....	5,000 00		
		26,000 00	26,000 00

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS BONDS**

Police Headquarters bonds, 4½% .....	\$ 25,500 00		
Amount paid .....	5,500 00		
		20,000 00	20,000 00

**FIRE HOUSE, NO. 4, BONDS**

Fire House bonds, 4½% .....	\$ 15,000 00		
		15,000 00	15,000 00
			\$1,042,000 00
Credit by Sinking Funds, Cash and Bonds .....			31,181 03
			\$1,010,818 97
Floating Debt, Sewers, to be paid by assessments .....			40,000 00
			\$1,050,818 97

## BOND TABLE

Year	Sewer	School	Police Head- quarters	Brick Pave- ment	Total
1915	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 11,000
1916	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	15,000
1917	11,000	6,000	1,500	2,000	20,500
1918	11,000	6,000	1,500	2,000	20,500
1919	11,000	6,000	1,500	3,000	21,500
1920	11,000	6,000	1,500	3,000	21,500
1921	11,000	5,000	1,500	3,000	20,500
1922	11,000	6,000	1,500	3,000	21,500
1923	6,000	12,000	1,500	3,000	22,500
1924	7,000	9,000	1,500	3,000	20,500
1925	17,000	8,000	1,500		26,500
1926	17,000	8,000	1,500		26,500
1927	17,000	8,000	1,500		26,500
1928	17,000	8,000	1,500		26,500
1929	17,000	8,000			25,000
1930	17,000	8,000			25,000
1931	17,000	8,000			25,000
1932	17,000	8,000			25,000
1933	17,000	8,000			25,000
1934	17,000	8,000			25,000
1935	18,000	8,000			26,000
1936	18,000	8,000			26,000
1937	18,000	9,000			27,000
1938	18,000	9,000			27,000
1939	18,000	8,000			26,000
1940	13,000	9,000			22,000
1941	13,000	9,000			22,000
1942	12,000	9,000			21,000
1943	2,000	9,000			11,000
1944		9,000			9,000
1945		9,000			9,000
1946		9,000			9,000
1947		9,000			9,000
1948		9,000			9,000
1949		9,000			9,000
1950		9,000			9,000
1951		9,000			9,000
1952		9,000			9,000
1953		9,000			9,000
1954		9,000			9,000
1955		9,000			9,000
1956		9,000			9,000
1957		9,000			9,000
1958		9,000			9,000
1959		9,000			9,000
1960		9,000			9,000
1961		7,000			7,000
	<u>\$387,000</u>	<u>\$386,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$26,000</u>	<u>\$819,000</u>
Total of Serial Bonds .....					\$ 819,000 00
Sinking Fund due 1918, \$1,300, by tax annually Fire House .....					15,000 00
Sinking Fund due 1924, \$525, by tax annually, Darrow Avenue					
School Furnishing .....					10,000 00
Sinking Fund due 1958, \$950, by tax annually, Darrow Avenue					
School ..					95,000 00
Sinking Fund due 1959, \$450, by tax annually, Jefferson School ..					45,000 00
					<u>\$ 984,000 00</u>
Street Improvement due 1915, 1916, 1917 .....					58,000 00
					<u>\$1,042,000 00</u>
Less Sinking Fund on hand, Bonds and Cash .....					31,181 03
					<u>\$1,010,818 97</u>



VALUATION OF 1914 .....\$30,699,310  
Less Deductions by County Board of Taxation .....

Total Valuation of 1914 .....\$30,699,310

Rate of Tax, 1914, \$19.10 Per Thousand

State School .....\$ 79,603 31  
County ..... 104,101 36  
\$183,704 67

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. ARNOLD,  
City Treasurer.

Dated, Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1914.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWERS

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 28, 1914.

*To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: We submit herewith our annual report of work done and moneys received and expended during the year 1914.

### SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES

It is now twenty years since the first sewers were constructed in this city, the first pipes having been laid in East Ninth Street in September, 1894. There are at present 59.25 miles of sanitary sewers with 4,253 connections, 82 of which were made during the year, a much less number than usual.

Connections to sewers draining to Randolph Road pumping station, including Laramie Road station .....	269
Connections to sewers draining to Monroe Avenue pumping station .....	76
Connections to sewers draining to Huntington Avenue pumping station .....	7
Connections to gravity system .....	3,901

Total number of connections.....4,253

Muhlenberg Hospital drains to the Randolph Road pumping station and furnishes a large part of the flow to this plant.

### SEWER CONSTRUCTION

During the past few years, additional main sewers, recommended by George W. Fuller, Consulting Engineer, have been constructed from Terrill Road to the disposal works, the 27-inch sewer from Grant Avenue and West Third Street through West Third Street, Clinton and Myrtle Avenues to the works having been constructed this year. The latter work was done by Burke & Bonham, of this city, representing the Kelley-McFeeley Company, of Camden, N. J., and was completed in a satisfactory manner. It included inverted siphons in Clinton Avenue under the railroad, consisting of two 16-inch cast iron pipes with the necessary gate-chambers.

Several smaller additional main sewers will be required, one to assist the north main, very soon.

It is probable that the construction of the 27-inch main could have been postponed if the enormously extravagant waste of water had not occurred last winter during the cold weather. The original 24-inch main (which will still continue in use) has a capacity of over 4,000,000 gallons per day, but during the cold spell this sewer was much overloaded, overflowing into cellars in one section. This means that, allowing five persons to each building connected with the sewers, the amount of water used and wasted would exceed 200 gallons per day for every man, woman and child in the area served by the sewers. It goes without saying that by far the greater part of this water was worse than wasted.

Small streams of water running from the faucets are sufficient to prevent freezing, and where the pipes are properly protected there is no necessity for allowing the water to run at all.

The report by Mr. Fuller, dated December 15, 1913, contained recommendations for the 27-inch sewer just completed, and also for a sew-

erage system for the district west of Monroe and Clinton Avenues, some parts of which are in a serious condition from lack of sewers. These plans call for a pumping station on Rock Avenue near Green Brook and two pipe crossings under the railroad. On this account, and because parts of the system will be below the ground water level, it will be an expensive work to construct, but it cannot be delayed much longer.

The new 27-inch sewer terminates in a gate chamber at Rock Avenue, in which provision is made for discharging its flow, together with that of the old 24-inch sewer, through the proposed siphons and trunk sewer, to the new disposal works at the Darling Farm. For the present, the sewage from both mains is carried to the existing works through the old 18-inch pipe and a new 24-inch pipe. The 12-inch carrier from tanks 1 and 2 to the contact beds has been removed, a 15-inch pipe substituted for it and the concrete wall rebuilt by day labor under Mr. Downes' direction.

Mr. Fuller recommends a sewer along Green Brook from Grove Street or Somerset Street to the proposed Rock Avenue pumping station, to be constructed when needed.

As directed by resolution of the Common Council, eight new 4-inch cast iron connections have been laid from the sewer to the curb on West Third Street between Liberty Street and Plainfield Avenue, and one old connection was relaid with cast iron pipe. The cost of this work has been paid from the sewer maintenance account and the cost of the new connections should be collected from the owners and returned to this account when the connections are used.

#### PUMPING STATIONS

In the report for 1913 the committee referred to the need of increasing the efficiency and capacity of the Randolph Road pumping station. Experimental alterations made this year in the ejector pots and in the method of operating them have increased the capacity of the plant from 2,500 to 4,500 gallons per kilowatt hour and from 260 to 400 gallons per minute.

The alterations were planned and executed by Assistant Ernest K. Powlison.

The other stations are doing good work, but some changes are under consideration.

#### DISPOSAL WORKS

Considerable repairs have been made to the septic tank roofs, only such work being done as seemed absolutely necessary to preserve the roofs until the joint disposal works can be completed. The cost of this was \$779.61. During the heavy snow storm last winter a portion of one of the roofs fell in.

The following notes are taken from the report of Mr. John R. Downes, Manager and Chemist at the Disposal Works:

The estimated average daily flow of sewage is now slightly over two million gallons.

Every effort has been made during the past year to maintain the works at their highest efficiency, but, as shown on data sheet, the septic tanks are the weak point in the plant. The weight of suspended matter therein reported does not fully indicate the difficulty in the operation of the plant. The volume of suspended matter in the septic effluent, when the tanks are loaded with sludge, increases in a much greater proportion than the increase in weight.



Month	Temperature		Parts Per Million										Nitrates as						Putrescibility, % of Samples Stage 14 & 20
	Air	Sep	Suspended Matter			Oxygen Consumed			No <sub>3</sub>			No <sub>2</sub>							
			Ser. Sew.	Sep. Eff.	Prm. Eff.	Ser. Sew.	Sep. Eff.	Prm. Eff.	Ser. Eff.	Prm. Eff.	Sec. Eff.	Ser. Eff.	Prm. Eff.	Sec. Eff.					
1914	Max.	Min.																	
DEC.	47	28	58	52	50	163	133	66	23	8	122	91	45	21	1.1	4.7	.11	.16	90.0
JAN.	38	25	52	50	50	113	113	63	21	7	111	94	42	23	0.9	3.1	.11	.11	95.5
FEB.	38	17	50	50	50	113	113	54	22	9	99	83	39	23	1.1	2.3	.08	.03	88.3
MAR.	45	29	50	50	50	102	102	60	22	8	104	94	45	22	0.7	1.8	.05	.04	88.9
APR.	60	39	52	52	52	157	157	79	29	13	132	107	55	33	0.9	1.9	.09	.06	81.9
MAY	71	53	58	58	58	130	130	47	27	16	111	83	52	32	0.4	3.0	.05	.12	56.3
JUNE	82	58	66	66	66	155	155	54	32	23	113	90	51	35	0.2	1.9	.02	.10	36.8
JULY	86	65	68	68	68	156	156	51	28	17	124	93	53	37	0.2	2.6	.03	.07	68.1
AUG.	85	65	68	68	68	136	136	80	28	12	119	102	50	32	0.3	3.0	.02	.04	78.4
SEPT.	76	52	67	67	67	165	165	75	27	15	119	93	50	28	0.4	2.7	.12	.15	78.2
OCT.	68	48	66	66	66	192	192	70	31	16	126	102	47	32	0.7	2.6	.21	.15	50.0
NOV.	54	34	60	60	60	155	155	43	21	10	138	96	51	30	1.3	3.9	.17	.17	100.0
ANG.	62	45	60	60	60	146	146	62	26	13	110	94	48	29	0.7	2.8	.09	.10	
Scr. Sew. = Screened Sewage ----- 1.08 Sep. Eff. = Septic Effluent ----- 1.02 Prm. Eff. = Primary Effluent ----- .62 Sec. Eff. = Secondary Effluent ----- .26 Septic tanks cleaned Dec. 1913 and end of Oct. 1914																			
Summary of Monthly Averages of operation of SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS John R. Downes, Chemist and Manager.																			

The principal item of interest this year has been the operation of the cinder strainers described in last year's report.

During the first three months of the year the scrapings from these strainers were stored until the washing machine could be installed. Considerable extra labor was then required to get the beds into normal condition again; it is therefore only during the last six months that results under normal operating conditions could be observed. The cost of extra labor for operating the cinder strainers during this period was 44 cents per million gallons of sewage treated. The tanks, not having been cleaned for six months before the period of observation began, were at their worst, so the unit cost for a full year would be less than that given.

Most of the extra cost of operating the strainers is really due to the inefficiency of the septic tanks, and this, in turn, to the lack of sufficient sludge drying area of suitable material, which makes it impossible to clean the tanks as often as desirable. The cost of labor, gasoline, oil, etc., for washing the cinders is 9 cents per cubic yard, exclusive of cost of hauling.

It is believed that the use of the cinder strainers will considerably extend the working life of the primary beds and meanwhile they effectively prevent the formation of scum on the primary beds and odors therefrom.

The septic tanks were cleaned in December, 1913, and at the end of October, 1914.

The primary beds have needed no attention (except on the strainers) and the secondary beds have only required the removal of weeds and the occasional turning over of wet areas to prevent scum formation. The beds are in a healthy aerobic condition, bed 16 alone showing serious clogging.

The detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for sewers is as follows:

## RECEIPTS

Balance from 1913 account.....	\$ 767 67
Appropriation .....	10,000 00
Sewer connection permits .....	82 00
Sale of materials .....	15 50
	<hr/>
	\$10,865 17

## DISBURSEMENTS

Repair and care of contact beds .....	1,492 67
Removal of sludge from septic tanks .....	214 16
Attending to screens at disposal works .....	259 28
Laboratory .....	63 81
Telephone .....	7 05
Repair of buildings (disposal works), including septic tank roof .....	805 83
Manager and chemist at disposal works .....	1,373 32
Tools and supplies, disposal works .....	23 87
Stone and clinker washing machine, repair .....	45 46
Extra labor at disposal works .....	65 10
New hydrant at disposal works .....	12 15
Tools and supplies, sewers .....	84 47
Repairing sewers and appurtenances, including new house connections, West Third Street .....	281 74
Testing and flushing sewers .....	291 30

Water for flushing .....	606 66
Removing obstructions from sewers .....	176 33
Inspecting construction of sewer connections.....	48 52
Pumping stations, attendance and labor, including alterations..	1,229 83
Pumping stations, electric power .....	761 90
Pumping stations, electric light .....	41 81
Pumping stations, tools and supplies, including alterations ....	552 83
Insurance on pumping station building .....	45 00
Motorcycle, repair and supplies (incl. parts for 1915).....	272 32
Engineer in charge .....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,955 41
Amount carried forward to 1915 account .....	909 76
	<hr/>
	\$10,865 17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BLATZ,  
T. F. HYLAN,  
R. A. CLAYBROOK,  
A. D. EDGAR,  
C. VAN HERWERDEN,  
*Committee on Sewers.*

ANDREW J. GAVETT,  
*Engineer in Charge.*



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STREETS

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 28, 1914.

*To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: We submit herewith our annual report of work done and moneys received and expended during the year 1914.

### NEW MACADAMIZING

A contract was signed on October 13, 1914, by Burke & Bonham for the macadamizing of the following streets:

Emerson Avenue.

Berkeley Avenue from Belvidere Avenue to Ravine Road.

Geraud Avenue.

Monroe Avenue from West Eighth Street to Sherman Avenue.

West Fourth Street from Clinton Avenue to the City Line.

These streets were all macadamized from curb to curb and we feel that this practice should be adhered to except in special cases. We believe that the remaining streets in the built-up sections of the city where the sides are not yet macadamized should be completed without delay, assessing part of the cost on the abutting property, as is done when the entire width of a street is macadamized at one time.

### RESURFACING AND REBUILDING STREETS BY CONTRACT

For the first time in many years, some of the resurfacing and rebuilding of macadam streets was let by contract, after advertising for proposals.

The contract was awarded to the Weldon Contracting Company at favorable prices, the bid for resurfacing being 29 cents per square yard for a layer of stone 3 inches deep before rolling.

West Third Street from Madison Avenue to Liberty Street and from Plainfield Avenue to Muhlenberg Place was rebuilt and resurfaced.

The following streets were resurfaced:

Stelle Avenue from Madison Avenue to Plainfield Avenue.

Watchung Avenue from East Fourth Street to East Fifth Street.

Berckman Street from South Avenue to East Seventh Street.

All of the work was well done, and the result seems to justify this method of procedure.

### SURFACE TREATMENT

The following quantities of tar and asphalt were used in surface treatment of macadam streets during the year:

Tarvia "B" .....	106,093 gallons
Trinidad Liquid Asphalt "A" .....	8,015 gallons
Ugite "B" .....	5,981 gallons
Standard Asphalt Binder "B" .....	3,542 gallons

Total ..... 123,631 gallons

The latter preparation was applied hot, under pressure, by the Standard Oil Company, using their own motor spreading apparatus. The other preparations were applied cold, using the city pressure spreaders.

The Standard "B" was used too late in the season to give opportu-

nity for judging of its value, but the Tarvia "B," Trinidad "A" and Ugite have demonstrated their value, the notable improvement in the condition of many of our streets and the preservation of those previously in good order, being attributed mainly to this surface treatment.

It was intended to treat more of the streets in this way, using two more cars of material, and the breaking up of the macadam in several cases might have been prevented by a timely surface application, but it was considered necessary to interrupt all repair work requiring the purchase of materials in order to be able to give work to as many as possible of the unemployed men.

A greater benefit would result from these surface applications if the streets were all macadamized for the entire width of the roadway, as elsewhere recommended in this report.

The area covered by the surface treatment was 419,700 square yards, and the length of streets treated was 40.7 miles, the width varying from 16 to 34 feet. The amount of Standard Asphalt Binder "B" applied was 0.574 gallon per square yard and the average quantity of the other preparations applied was 0.29 gallon per square yard. The cost of the material, including freight and car service, for all except the Standard Binder "B," was, per square yard.....\$ .0183  
Approximate cost of stone, slag and sand, per square yard..... 0.0035  
Approximate cost of labor and team work, per square yard..... 0.0047

Total, per square yard.....\$0.0265

The cost of surface treatment is charged to the streets on which the work is done.

#### PATCHING WITH BITUMINOUS BINDER

Nearly all of the street patching this year has been done by city men with stone and bituminous binders. One gang has been kept almost continuously on this work and part of the time two gangs have been employed. Stone from one-half to three-quarters inch size has been used, with Bermudez Asphalt and Standard Asphalt Macadam Binders "A," "B" and "C," mostly "B."

The result of this work has been satisfactory, especially where it has been possible to apply a coat of tarvia or asphalt to the surface of the street after the patches were made. Unless this is done, there is a tendency for the patches to become too prominent.

#### GRADING

Some of the extra men before referred to as coming from the ranks of the unemployed were engaged in the grading of St. Mary's Avenue and Midway (the old railroad bank), and considerable gutter cleaning was done by the older men. While all this work is useful, the committee regrets that the repair and surface work as planned could not have been carried out.

#### CONCRETE PAVEMENT

An ordinance was adopted on August 20, 1914, for the construction of a concrete pavement with bituminous surface on West Third Street, between Liberty Street and Plainfield Avenue, and plans and specifications have been prepared. The underground pipes are being attended to as far as possible so that the ditches will become thoroughly settled before construction work begins in the spring.

This improvement was petitioned for by a large majority of the property owners on the block, and it is hoped that the owners on other streets in the business section of the city will make a similar effort to secure more permanent pavements on their streets.

#### STORM SEWERS

In order to dispense with the culvert pipes at Liberty Street when the permanent pavement on West Third Street is laid, a 15-inch storm sewer, with the necessary inlets, was constructed by the street force in Liberty Street, discharging into the sewer running under the railroad bank to the New Street storm sewer. The new sewer will eventually need to be extended to Green Brook, as the old pipe laid by the railroad company about 40 years ago is overloaded in heavy rains. This sewer does not receive any additional water from the new sewer.

Before any permanent pavements are constructed, the probable need of storm sewers in the future should be carefully investigated, remembering that, with the covering of the drainage area by pavements and buildings, both the quantity of storm water and the rapidity with which it reaches the low areas will be greatly increased.

#### CITY STORE YARD

A petition is now before the Common Council objecting to the continued use of one of the city yards. It is very desirable that land should be acquired for two or three permanent yards where they would not be objectionable, and one of them, at least, should have railroad facilities. These yards will certainly be required in the future and it may be very difficult then to secure suitable locations at a reasonable price. The present rental of yards and sheds is \$420 per annum.

#### BROOKS

The encroachment by abutting owners on natural water courses in the city, which no one seems authorized to prevent, suggests that an effort should be made to secure for the city the right to regulate the dimensions of such brooks, so as to retain sufficient capacity for future demands. This is especially necessary in the case of Cedar Brook, which drains a very extensive area, including large parts of Fanwood and Scotch Plains.

We are advised that owners who suffer damage from such encroachment may recover compensation from those who obstruct the flow of the brook.

The eastern part of Green Brook is in urgent need of deepening in order to prevent the overflows which occur after unusually heavy rains.

#### CULVERTS AND CROSSWALKS

The principal work on culverts this year was in rebuilding and substituting cast iron covers for stone, a part of the iron covers having been purchased in 1913.

Instead of building new culverts, it is often possible, without much additional expense, to construct storm sewers, thus securing a more permanent and more efficient improvement.

Eighteen new crosswalks have been constructed this year and the usual amount of repairing has been done. Where streets have been newly macadamized, the crosswalks are being laid only at the sides of the roadway, leaving the centre half of the macadam undisturbed.



## STEAM ROLLER

Considerable repair work has been done on the steam roller, including new front rolls and yoke, new flues, etc. New rear rolls should be added next year.

The roller has been rented for a considerable part of the year, the city charging ten dollars per day for its use and paying engineer and cost of coal, oil, etc.

## FUTURE PAVEMENTS

Macadam roads, protected by coatings of Tarvia or liquid asphalt applied with a frequency proportioned to the amount of travel, will no doubt continue for some time to be the pavement for a majority of our streets. A pavement with cement concrete foundation and bituminous concrete top will probably best serve the streets next in importance, while brick, wood block, asphalt block or their equal, with cement concrete foundation, will be required for the streets in the business section.

## OPENING AND WIDENING STREETS

The proceedings for the extension of Spooner Avenue from West Eighth Street to Sherman Avenue were abandoned on account of the protests from a majority of the parties interested.

The proposed laying out of East Fourth Street along the railroad to Richmond Street is in the hands of the Commissioners, and the report of the Commissioners in the matter of widening Madison Avenue is before the Common Council for its consideration and action.

## STREET SIGNS

Eighty new enameled iron street signs were purchased and erected this year, mainly to replace damaged ones.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The work of cleaning and sprinkling the streets in the business section of the city (the brick pavement and blocks adjacent to it) has been done by contract with John E. Keely at the rate of eleven dollars per day for teams and men. The remainder of the street sprinkling is paid for at five dollars per day per team and driver when employed.

The Brush automobile, after its five years of useful service, is about ready for retirement.

## STATISTICS

## Length of streets:

Brick pavement .....	.78 mile
Concrete (alley) .....	.07 mile
Macadam, water bound .....	54.59 miles
Macadam, bituminous .....	6.63 miles
Unpaved .....	22.82 miles

Total ..... 84.89 miles

The above statement includes half of the boundary streets not county roads. In addition, the county roads in the city and one-half of boundary county roads include 1.96 miles of amiesite pavement and .49 mile water bound macadam.

The length of storm sewers is 6.97 miles.

The detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for streets is as follows:

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation .....	\$56,000 00
Public Service Railway Co., for removing snow.....	783 73
Public Service Railway Co., for repair of streets.....	327 52
Public Service Railway Co., for surface treatment.....	367 67
Repairing ditches, etc., for companies and individuals, macadam .....	42 86
Repairing ditches, etc., for companies and individuals, brick..	683 04
Sale of materials .....	198 04
Use of steam roller, etc.....	230 70
Miscellaneous labor and materials.....	134 40
	<hr/>
	\$58,767 96

## DISBURSEMENTS

Street cleaning and opening gutters .....	\$ 8,583 68
Street sprinkling .....	3,695 46
Repair of sprinkling wagons .....	176 04
New power tar spreading wagon .....	650 00
New sand spreading wagon .....	350 00
Tarring apparatus, repair and supplies .....	253 00
New sidewalk snow plow .....	20 00
Crosswalks, construction and repair .....	1,020 35
Culverts, construction and repair .....	862.06
Cleaning culverts .....	488 04
Storm sewers, construction and repair .....	574 78
Cleaning storm sewers .....	450 72
Cleaning catch basins .....	118 19
Cleaning brooks and ditches .....	532 77
Removing snow from streets .....	3,965 33
Steam roller, repairs, oil, etc.....	809 38
Horse roller, repair .....	12 00
Office assistant .....	360 00
Assistants on street lines, grades, etc.....	1,525 09
Blacksmithing .....	137 85
Telephone, foreman's residence .....	27 75
Tools and supplies .....	826 58
City yards and sheds .....	449 87
Automobile, repair and supplies .....	288 10
Repair of street scrapers .....	32 41
Paving brick in stock .....	142 00
Standard Asphalt B in stock .....	98 54
Street signs .....	87 53
Work done for companies and individuals and materials furnished (except Public Service Companies).....	558 85
Rent of railroad siding for unloading tar.....	56 00
Repair of curbs and sidewalks .....	70 94
Street monuments .....	15 39
Burying 122 cats and 43 dogs .....	82 50
Mosquito prevention .....	180 08
General repairs, 37 items, and miscellaneous expenses.....	519 65
	<hr/>
	\$28,020 93

Repairing and reconstructing streets, including surface treatment, as follows:

Forward .....	\$28,020	93
Park Avenue .....	1,348	03
Washington Street .....	42	56
Elm Place .....	57	37
Westervelt Avenue .....	98	36
Sandford Avenue .....	104	67
Norwood Avenue .....	58	31
Berckman Street .....	653	01
Richmond Street .....	443	25
East Front Street .....	1,737	67
Watchung Avenue .....	2,099	26
East Second Street .....	504	09
East Third Street .....	170	43
North Avenue, Park to Watchung .....	159	80
Midway .....	329	67
Johnston Avenue .....	147	11
Leland Avenue .....	148	97
Sycamore Street .....	81	67
East Fourth Street .....	127	84
East Fifth Street .....	272	64
East Sixth Street .....	93	21
East Seventh Street .....	615	13
Crescent Avenue .....	183	08
East Ninth Street .....	127	42
Webster Place .....	90	94
First Place .....	30	74
Second Place .....	47	97
Third Place .....	60	17
Rahway Road .....	97	88
Hillside Avenue .....	363	30
Putnam Avenue .....	166	85
Belvidere Avenue .....	525	42
Berkeley Avenue .....	42	61
Denmark Road .....	106	85
Ravine Road .....	158	41
Franklin Place .....	86	96
Prospect Avenue .....	269	11
Martine Avenue .....	211	54
South Avenue .....	43	06
Lenox Avenue .....	162	45
Watson Avenue .....	37	38
Cameron Avenue .....	34	38
George Street .....	79	36
Randolph Road .....	223	05
Woodland Avenue .....	862	70
West Fourth Street .....	942	18
West Fifth Street .....	427	96
West Sixth Street .....	219	67
West Seventh Street .....	899	19
West Eighth Street .....	628	82
West Ninth Street .....	88	56
Stelle Avenue .....	2,753	40
Sherman Avenue .....	50	10
Arlington Avenue .....	56	32



Repairing and reconstructing streets, including surface treatment, as follows:

Madison Avenue .....	332	57
Central Avenue .....	618	24
New Street .....	144	50
Division Street .....	64	35
Liberty Street .....	201	99
Plainfield Avenue .....	387	74
Spooner Avenue .....	139	61
Grant Avenue .....	449	14
Lee Place .....	118	56
Hobert Avenue .....	99	01
Monroe Avenue .....	188	48
Clinton Avenue .....	180	82
Grove Street .....	36	22
Washington Avenue .....	36	91
Essex Street .....	40	50
West End Avenue .....	27	75
Compton Avenue .....	44	16
Albert Street .....	30	98
Myrtle Avenue .....	105	62
West Front Street .....	2,041	01
South Second Street .....	314	61
West Third Street .....	4,208	64
West Second Street .....	71	94
Rushmore Avenue .....	42	00
Manson Place .....	61	07
McDowell Street .....	41	68
Evona Avenue .....	111	25
St. Mary's Avenue .....	540	46
	<hr/>	
	\$58,071	62
Amount carried forward to 1915 account .....	696	34
	<hr/>	
	\$58,767	96
Amount certified to Assessors for removing snow from side-walks .....	\$	1,272 04
Amount paid in 1914 on account of streets macadamized by contract .....	11,698	22
Amount charged against property owners for constructing and repairing sidewalks and curbs .....	1,124	58

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BLATZ,  
T. F. HYLAN,  
R. A. CLAYBROOK,  
A. D. EDGAR,  
C. VAN HERWERDEN,  
Committee on Streets.

ANDREW J. GAVETT,  
Street Commissioner,

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1914.

*To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith to your honorable body this my fifteenth annual report of the work performed by this department for the year of 1914:

Number of arrests for the year .....1,001

Composed of:

Males, white .....	756
Males, colored .....	167
Females, white .....	43
Females, colored .....	35

1,001

Composed as to nationality as follows:

American .....	561
Afro-American .....	201
Italian .....	78
Russian .....	51
Irish .....	40
Polish .....	20
English .....	11
German .....	9
Hungarian .....	8
Scotch .....	5
Swedish .....	5
Syrian .....	3
Slavish .....	3
Danish .....	1
Roumanian .....	1
Canadian .....	1
Greek .....	1
French .....	1
Chinese .....	1

1,001

### ARRESTED FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES

Disorderly Conduct .....	387
Drunk and Disorderly .....	113
Drunkenness .....	91
Dog Ordinance .....	55
Larceny .....	48
Violation of Auto Law .....	34
Vagrancy .....	25
Gambling .....	32
Light Ordinance .....	23
Malicious Mischief .....	19
Non-Support .....	14

Snow Ordinance .....	14
Breaking, Entering, Larceny .....	14
Violating School Law .....	12
Allowing Cattle at Large .....	11
Embezzlement .....	7
Assault and Battery .....	9
Reckless Driving .....	9
Keeping Disorderly House .....	9
Assault .....	8
Bicycle Ordinance .....	8
Violating License Ordinance .....	9
Desertion .....	6
Receiving Stolen Goods .....	3
Illegal Sale of Liquor .....	3
False Pretense .....	2
Demented .....	4
Fornication .....	3
Highway Robbery .....	2
Violating Parole .....	3
Cruelty to Animals .....	2
Health Ordinance .....	2
Carrying Concealed Weapons .....	2
Carnal Abuse .....	1
Rape .....	1
Attempted Rape .....	1
Adultery .....	1
Material Witness .....	3
Forgery .....	1
Attempted Suicide .....	1
Truancy .....	7

## RESULTS OF ARRESTS

Amount of fines collected during the year.....\$1,421 00

Number of cases disposed of .....	1,001
Number of suspended sentences .....	645
Number committed to county jail .....	68
Number dismissed .....	69
Number fined .....	117
Number released under bond .....	6
Number placed in girls' institution .....	1
Number held for grand jury .....	17
Number held for Juvenile Court .....	7
Number sent to Jamesburg .....	2
Number probated .....	15
Number ordered to leave town .....	16
Number committed to Morris Plains .....	3
Number turned over to other authorities .....	22
Number held under bond for non-support .....	1
Number of cases not tried .....	12

— 1,001

Number of complaints investigated by the department during the year of 1914 .....1,888

Complaints received as follows:

December 15th to December 31st, 1914 ..... 96

January .....	141
February .....	162
March .....	143
April .....	173
May .....	198
June .....	211
July .....	166
August .....	147
September .....	133
October .....	128
November .....	106
December 1st to December 15th, 1914 .....	84
<hr/> 1,888	

Number of electric street lights reported by the officers as being not lighted between December 16th, 1913, and December 16th, 1914.. 864

Outages were as follows:

December 15th to December 30th, 1913.....	56
January .....	101
February .....	49
March .....	99
April .....	103
May .....	74
June .....	49
July .....	49
August .....	48
September .....	50
October .....	52
November .....	82
December 1st to December 15th, 1914.....	52
<hr/> 864	

Notice: From March 1st to March 14th, inclusive, all street lights in the city were out.

#### SALARIES PAID DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS

Patrick S. Kiely, Chief .....	\$ 1,800 00
Christian Fredrickson, Captain (retired) .....	556 89
John J. Flynn, Captain .....	1,309 87
Maurice Higgins, Sergeant .....	1,300 00
Charles A. Flynn, Roundsman .....	1,200 00
Andrew Saffron, Roundsman .....	1,200 00
James Saunders, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Nicholas Myers, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Martin Vanderweg, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Arthur McGinley, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Frank Sweeney, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Tobias Nolan, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Dennis O'Keefe, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Thomas Flatley, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Richard Birmingham, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Cornelius McCarthy, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
John Kelly, Patrolman .....	1,100 00
Ferdinan Bader, Patrolman .....	1,060 00
George Muir, Patrolman .....	1,024 00



## CITY OF PLAINFIELD

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Charles Wicht, Patrolman .....	1,024 00
Arthur Craig, Patrolman .....	1,024 00
William Mernagh, Patrolman .....	1,024 00
Martin Flatley, Patrolman .....	999 00
John Hendershot, Patrolman .....	999 00
Roland MacIntyre, Patrolman .....	999 00
Martin Welsh, Patrolman .....	999 00
Harry Brower, Patrolman .....	892 00
Florence O'Sullivan, Patrolman .....	835 48
Roy Martin, Patrolman .....	892 00
John Neylon, Patrolman .....	483 17
John Fritts, Patrolman .....	483 17
Joseph Hayles, Patrolman .....	82 73
	<hr/>
	\$32,309 01
Less Pension Fund for the year .....	294 72
	<hr/>
	\$32,014 29

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR  
HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS

Regular police .....	\$32,014 29
Police matron .....	31 50
Extra driver .....	26 40
Patrol driver .....	792 00
Thomas McCue (retired patrolman) .....	500 00
Police Pension Fund for the year .....	294 72
Maintenance of prisoners .....	120 45
Headquarter supplies .....	48 05
Plumbing .....	25 60
Repairs to building .....	146 98
Repairs to harness .....	12 70
Telephone service, N. Y. Tel. Co. ....	49 20
Care of Gamewell System, N. Y. Tel. Co., year of 1914.....	423 48
Department expenses .....	614 88
Physician (Dr. Currie) .....	250 00
Automobile hire .....	74 58
Hack hire .....	79 50
Removal of ashes .....	19 60
Fuel .....	348 36
Printing and stationery .....	128 50
Photographs .....	14 00
Laundry .....	14 68
Repairs to wagon .....	9 90
Union Water Co. ....	134 89
Keep of horse .....	191 05
Physical examiner .....	10 00
Public Service Gas Co. ....	3 85
Police supplies .....	33 82
Western Union Tel. Co. ....	23 71
Repairs to bicycles .....	86 00
Repairing electrical system .....	2 25
Veterinary .....	40 00
Motorcycle .....	225 00
Maintenance of motorcycle .....	45 61
Clerical work .....	340 00

Ammunition for target practice .....	55 37
New bicycles .....	269 93
Total .....	\$37,500 87

## NUMBER OF REPORTS RECORDED BY THE GAMEWELL SYSTEM

Roundsman Andrew Saffron .....	1,295
" Charles Flynn .....	1,625
Patrolman James Saunders .....	2,402
" Nicholas Myers .....	2,894
" Martin Vanderweg .....	2,987
" Arthur McGinley .....	2,884
" John Kelly .....	2,865
" Dennis O'Keefe .....	2,891
" Tobias Nolan .....	2,893
" Cornelius McCarthy .....	2,836
" Frank Sweeney .....	2,559
" Thomas Flatley .....	2,530
" Richard Birmingham .....	2,811
" Ferdinan Bader .....	2,883
" Charles Wicht .....	2,814
" George Muir .....	2,879
" William Mernagh .....	2,897
" Arthur Craig .....	2,881
" Martin Flatley .....	2,795
" Martin Welsh .....	2,842
" John Hendershot .....	2,892
" Roland MacIntyre .....	2,779
" Florence O'Sullivan .....	2,741
" Harry Brower .....	2,863
" Roy Martin .....	2,822
" John Neylon .....	1,854
" John Fritts .....	1,795
	71,209

	ARRESTS	DAYS OFF	VACATION	SICK
P. S. Kiely .....	28	2	20	..
John J. Flynn .....	75	22	14	..
Maurice Higgins .....	83	22	14	..
Andrew Saffron .....	40	22	10	20
Charles Flynn .....	20	22	10	..
James Saunders .....	29	20	10	51
Nicholas Myers .....	29	22	10	..
Martin Vanderweg .....	14	22	10	..
Arthur McGinley .....	24	22	10	3
John Kelly .....	43	22	10	..
Dennis O'Keefe .....	29	22	10	..
Tobias Nolan .....	25	22	10	..
Cornelius McCarthy .....	17	22	10	..
Frank Sweeney .....	73	22	10	15
Thomas Flatley .....	23	22	10	20
Richard Birmingham .....	13	27	10	4
Ferdinan Bader .....	10	22	10	..
Charles Wicht .....	48	22	10	5

George Muir .....	35	22	10	..
William Mernagh .....	14	22	10	1
Arthur Craig .....	21	22	10	..
Martin Flatley .....	54	22	10	..
Martin Welsh .....	48	22	10	..
John Hendershot .....	25	22	10	..
Roland MacIntyre .....	28	22	10	7
Florence O'Sullivan .....	18	22	10	3
Harry Brower .....	25	22	10	..
Roy Martin .....	23	27	10	1
John Fritts .....	15	12	..	2
John Neylon .....	29	11	..	..
Joseph Hayles .....	3	1	..	2
Special Dally .....	2	..	..	..
Special Frayley .....	6	..	..	..
Special Riley .....	1	..	..	..
Special Railroad Detectives ..	31	..	..	..
<hr/>				
Total .....	1,001			

NUMBER OF PATROL AND AMBULANCE CALLS ANSWERED BY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR

Ambulance .....	222
Patrol .....	101

The numerical strength of the department is thirty-one, including five superior officers, twenty-five patrolmen and one patrol driver, and I would again recommend that sufficient patrolmen be appointed in order to patrol the streets properly and give the citizens the protection they require.

During the past year the discipline of the department has been very good, as few men have been brought before the police board for violations of rules of the department.

In order to increase the efficiency of the department I would suggest that a training school be established to include: Military training, physical exercise; pistol practice, duties on patrol, observation of post, classification of crime, fire and accident, city ordinances, public morals, court procedure and public nuisances. This instruction would teach the men in the service everything in connection with the work of patrolmen.

I desire to thank the members of the police force who have worked to maintain law and order and I also wish to thank the citizens of Plainfield for the kindness shown me and their interest in the welfare of the department.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Mayor and police board and your honorable body for the kindness shown me and relying on your assistance and advice in the future as in the past I am satisfied that the department will be conducted so as to make it second to none of its size in the country.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK S. KIELY,  
Chief of Police.

# REPORT OF CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

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Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1914.

*To the Committee on Fire and Buildings of the Honorable Common Council of the City of Plainfield:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-seventh annual report of the condition of the Fire Department under your control for the year ending December 27th, 1914, giving the number of fires and alarms attended by the department during the year; with the value of property threatened and the amount of losses and insurance as nearly as could be ascertained.

## MANUAL FORCE

There are twenty-two (22) men permanently employed in the department, as follows: One chief engineer, one assistant chief, four captains and sixteen (16) privates.

## HOUSES

There are four engine houses owned by the city. Headquarters building, Nos. 145-149 East Second street, is occupied by the chief's office; No. 2 Combination Chemical and Hose Wagon; No. 1 Hook and Ladder Truck; No. 2 Automobile Pumping Engine and Chief's automobile.

No. 1 Engine House, Nos. 206-8 West Second Street, is occupied by No. 1 Hose Wagon and Supply Wagon.

No. 3 Engine House, Nos. 730-32 West Fourth Street, is occupied by No. 3 Combination Chemical and Hose Wagon and Supply Wagon.

No. 4 Engine House, Nos. 1015-17 South Avenue, is occupied by No. 1 Steamer and No. 4 Combination Chemical and Hose Wagon and a Supply Wagon.

## APPARATUS

This consists of one Knott Combination Pumping Engine and Hose Wagon, 600 gallons' capacity; one-third size Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, 400 gallons' capacity; one Hayes Aerial Turntable Hook and Ladder Truck, 65-foot extension ladder; one Double Tank, 60-gallon combination chemical and hose automobile apparatus, Mack build; two double tank 35-gallon Combination Wagons, horse drawn; one straight Hose Wagon, horse drawn; one Chief's automobile; three supply wagons.

## HOSE

There are nine thousand (9,000) feet of hose in use in the department, six thousand feet of which is good. We need two thousand feet of new hose, and a thousand feet of this should be purchased immediately.

## HORSES

Ten horses are in use by the department. We will probably dispose of four of these by the first of January.



## FIRE ALARM

Our system is of the Gamewell Type with 56 fire alarm boxes (1 having been added this year). Two boxes are private.

We have about 31 miles of overhead wire (No. 10 hard drawn copper) insulated; one steam gong located at the Spicer Manufacturing Company's plant; five 15-inch house gongs (one located at pumping station); eighteen 6-inch tappers located in the homes of officers and members of the department; one six-circuit automatic combination storage battery and repeater switchboard having mounted on it instruments and switches for testing and charging; one seven-circuit repeater (2 house circuits, five alarm circuits).

Power for the system is generated at headquarters building by a motor generator set which delivers 180 volts direct current to 110 cells of storage battery arranged in two large groups of 55 cells each and known as Batteries A and B. These groups are subdivided into smaller groups and connected in each fire alarm circuit in duplicate sets so that when the repeater is in service if one set happens to be broken, all the others will be operative. When Battery A is on the line Battery B is being charged, and this order is changed every morning. The storage cell used is the B. T. Couple type of chloride accumulator made by the Electric Storage Battery Company and supplied to this department by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company.

This branch of the service is cared for by the Allan B. Laing Company under the direct management of Mr. A. V. Searing, Jr. We have had very good service during the year.

During the severe storm of last March every foot of our fire alarm was down and the entire system was absolutely disabled. Mr. Laing with his men went out and within twenty-four hours they had the center of the city, including Muhlenberg Hospital, in circuit, and about a week later every box in town was in working order.

This can be said of no other city in this section of the country. Mr. Laing and his men deserve much credit, for they worked all day and well into the nights in the bitter cold and storm. In doing this work over ten miles of new wire had to be used.

## ALARMS

For year ending December 27, 1914, 8 a. m., total number of alarms—197.

Telephone .....	126
Box .....	53
Verbal .....	13
	<hr/>
	197

With insurance and losses as follows:

	Buildings	Contents	Total
Total value of property involved in the fires.....	\$442,825 00	\$221,700 00	\$664,525 00
Total insurance on property	281,000 00	144,524 00	425,524 00
Total loss .....	22,462 00	17,270 00	39,732 00

## DUTY

Small extinguishers .....	49
No duty .....	47

Beaten out .....	25
Hydrant streams .....	20
Chemical tanks .....	17
Chemical tanks and small extinguishers .....	12
Engine and hydrant .....	8
Chemical tank and hydrant .....	7
Small extinguisher and hydrant .....	4
Engine, chemical tank and hydrant .....	2
Pails water .....	2
Engine, chemical and small extinguisher .....	1
Thrown out .....	1
Engine and chemical tank .....	1
Extinguisher, chemical and hydrant .....	1

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## CAUSES OF FIRES

Grass and woods .....	53
Chimneys .....	25
Unknown .....	21
Debris .....	31
Smoke .....	8
Stoves .....	7
Children and matches .....	5
Ashes .....	5
Lamps .....	4
Out of city .....	4
Dump .....	4
Automobile .....	3
Steam .....	2
Heater .....	2
Electric wire .....	1
Phosphorous .....	1
Telephone .....	1
Gas jet .....	1
Gasoline lamp .....	1
Bon fire .....	1
Brooder .....	1
Tar wagon .....	1
Lightning .....	1
Tinners .....	1
Matches .....	1
Drying building .....	1
Boiler burst .....	1
Incubator .....	1
Reflection .....	1
Bed .....	1
Tar pot .....	1
Railroad ties .....	1
Boys and cigarettes .....	1
Incendiary .....	1
Fumigation .....	1
Film .....	1
False alarm .....	1

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## CONCLUSION

Your Committee on Fire and Buildings has given a great deal of time and attention to the matter of improvements in the department and to repairs which were actually necessary.

At headquarters building all of the outside doors were about ready to fall to pieces. These have been replaced with new ones. The doors in front of engine and combination motor were widened. The old and decayed wooden flooring on the first floor has been replaced with concrete. The outside of the house has been painted. Glass taken out of sash and reset, and in several of the windows new sash was required. And some new and much needed closets were built for the men's clothing.

The boilers in all of the other engine houses have been cleaned and placed in first class condition. The old boiler in No. 3 Engine House has been replaced by a new one. Some necessary repairs were made at No. 4 Engine House. All of the houses of the department are now in good shape.

The automobile pumping engine has given the greatest possible satisfaction, as has the automobile combination hose and chemical engine. For economy and quick service horse drawn apparatus is far outclassed.

Your honorable body purchased another automobile pumping combination chemical and hose wagon of 700 gallons' capacity, which will be delivered in the early part of January. This engine will be located in the Netherwood Heights section and will be a much needed addition to that community.

Our city was inspected by the engineers of the National Board of Underwriters last May. While I have the greatest respect for the opinion of these gentlemen as a whole, I do not agree with them in their recommendation in the matter of relocating No. 1 Engine Company.

In my report for the year 1913 I stated that the cost of another pumping engine and motorizing all other apparatus would be about \$24,750. We have already purchased the additional engine, for a great deal less money than a new engine house would cost. All of the remainder of our apparatus might be motorized, and thus every section of the city be covered to much better advantage than were a house located where the engineers of the National Board recommend.

If the city's growth is as rapid within the next ten years as it has been in the past, an engine house will be needed in the southeast section and another in the southwest; thus a house located in the position recommended would not be well placed.

To His Honor, Mayor Percy H. Stewart; to Mr. A. D. Edgar, Chairman of the Fire and Building Committee, and to all the members of the Common Council, I wish to express my appreciation for all the favors shown to the department during the past year.

My thanks are due to Chief Kieley and the members of his department for valued assistance rendered at fires during the year. And to all the officers and men of this department for excellent service given.

Respectfully submitted,

T. O. DOANE,  
*Chief Engineer.*

## REPORT OF BUILDING INSPECTOR

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December 28, 1914.

*To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as Inspector of Buildings for the year 1914. During the year one hundred and ninety-one (191) permits have been granted—estimated value \$549,213.45.

55 for 66 Frame dwellings.  
35 for Frame barns and garage.  
25 for Frame ex. frame dwelling.  
3 for Frame stores and dwellings.  
3 for Frame ex. stores and dwellings.  
2 for Frame ex. frame garages.  
1 for Frame butcher shop.  
1 for Frame store building.  
1 for Frame ex. store building.  
1 for Frame ex. brick dwelling.  
1 for Frame ex. cement block dwelling.  
1 for Frame store room.  
1 for Frame conservatory.  
1 for Frame dwelling and garage.  
1 for Frame shop.  
1 for Frame church.  
7 for Terra cotta dwellings.  
5 for Terra cotta barns and garages.  
1 for Terra cotta store and dwelling.  
1 for Terra cotta shop and garage.  
1 for Terra cotta bakery.  
13 for Gas tanks.  
3 for Alteration brick store building.  
1 for Alteration theatre building.  
1 for Alteration hospital building.  
3 for Demolition buildings.  
6 for Cement block barns.  
2 for Cement block store buildings.  
1 for Cement block factory building.  
1 for Cement block dwelling.  
1 for Cement block bakery.  
1 for Cement block ex. frame dwelling.  
1 for Brick school house.  
1 for Brick store building.  
1 for Brick ex. frame dwelling.  
1 for Brick ex. brick hotel.  
1 for Brick ex. brick dwelling.  
2 for Brick garage.  
1 for Hollow tile ex. hollow tile store building.  
1 for Concrete blacksmith shop.  
1 for Concrete ex. frame store building.

Respectfully submitted,  
T. O. DOANE,  
*Inspector of Buildings.*



**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.  
1914**

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Plainfield, N. J., December 31st, 1914.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council, Plainfield, New Jersey.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present the twenty-sixth annual report of the Board of Health of the City of Plainfield.

The detailed report of the work undertaken by the department will be found in the report of the Health Officers, Registrar, Bacteriologist and Medical Inspector, which are made a part of this report. Particular attention is, however, invited to certain phases of the work.

LOWER DEATH RATE: We are pleased to report that last year Plainfield had the lowest death rate in its history—10.89 per thousand population. This is also considerably below the average in most cities.

SANITARY CODE: The work of revising the Sanitary Code is now nearing completion and we hope to have the entire code in operation within a few months.

MILK SUPPLY: There has been a general improvement in the milk supply and an increased number of examinations have enabled us to make a more accurate report. The bacterial standard adopted by the Board for raw milk has been placed at a maximum of 150,000 colonies per cubic centimeter, and it is the intention of the Board to raise this standard from time to time.

During the past few months a widespread epidemic of foot and mouth disease, an extremely contagious disease to which cattle are especially susceptible, has existed in this and nearby states. This Board took special precautions against the possible contamination of the milk supply through this means, among other things requiring a careful examination of cattle supplying milk to Plainfield.

SPECIAL WORK: The new matters taken up by the Board during the past year included a "Clean-up Week" and a Public Health Exhibit held in connection with the State Tuberculosis Exhibit. The Health Exhibit was a great success, a detailed report of which will be found in the report of the Health Officers.

MUNICIPAL WASTE: During the year this matter was thoroughly investigated by a joint committee from the Common Council and the Board of Health, but it is still an unsettled question. We would earnestly recommend that definite action be taken in the near future on this matter which we consider a vital one.

GREEN BROOK: As usual, during the past summer, Green Brook was a source of complaint. The same recommendation is made this year as last that steps be taken to render this stream more sanitary.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL: The matter of a hospital for contagious diseases, the building of which has been recommended by this Board, is under consideration by a committee consisting of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and a committee from the Board of Health. It is expected that some definite conclusion will be reached during the coming year.

OUT-DOOR SHOWS: It is urgently recommended that no license

to conduct out-door shows to continue for more than one day, be granted unless the show is to be located near the outskirts of the town.

NUISANCES: In order to facilitate sanitary inspections, it is recommended that the policemen be instructed to report all unsanitary matters coming under their notice while on duty, particularly violations of the anti-spitting ordinance about the railroad station and other public places, making arrests of offenders.

Respectfully submitted,

T. S. DAVIS, M.D.,  
*President.*

H. D. CORBUSIER, M.D.  
*Secretary.*

**MEMBERS AND OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
PLAINFIELD, N. J.  
1914**

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THOMAS S. DAVIS, M.D., President.....603 Park Avenue  
HAROLD D. CORBUSIER, M.D., Secretary.....612 Park Avenue  
STEPHEN H. VOORHEES, Treasurer.....943 Madison Avenue  
ELLIOT T. BARROWS.....739 West Eighth Street  
HUGH REILLY.....124 West Fourth Street

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N. J. RANDOLPH CHANDLER, Health Officer.....942 Park Avenue  
HARRIET O. MATTISON, Assistant Health Officer

and Registrar of Vital Statistics.....612 Madison Avenue  
WILLIAM ADDIS, Sr., Inspector.....310 Orange Place  
COLLIS H. CASE, Inspector.....305 East Front Street  
JOHN J. CASEY, Inspector.....450 West Third Street  
MRS. HOWARD W. BOISE, Bacteriologist.....1114 South Avenue  
JOHN H. CARMAN, M.D., Medical Inspector...602 Crescent Avenue  
ELIZABETH ROSENSON, Stenographer and

Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics.....205 Spooner Avenue

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1914

December 31st, 1914.

*To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the Treasurer for the year 1914:

### FEES

#### *Receipts*

Plumbing Permits .....	\$220 00	
Garbage Permits .....	84 00	
Offal Permits .....	9 00	
Dead Animal Permits .....	3 00	
Scavenger Permits .....	10 00	
Ice Permits .....	10 00	
Barber Shop, etc., Permits.....	39 00	
Poultry, etc., Permits .....	67 75	
Milk Permits .....	140 00	
		<u>\$582 75</u>
<i>Disbursements</i>		
Paid to City Treasurer .....		<u>\$582 75</u>

### BOARD OF HEALTH ACCOUNT

#### *Receipts*

December 31, 1913, Balance:

Bank .....	\$749 01	
Cash .....	45 00	
		\$ 794 01
Appropriation from Common Council.....		8,000 00
Examination of cultures (out-of-town patients).....	\$ 14 00	
Examination of breast milk .....	3 00	
Reimbursement expense disinfecting .....	159 40	
*Reimbursement expense inspecting Borden Dairies...	35 35	
Reimbursement garbage investigation.....	15 78	
Reimbursement serving summons .....	70 88	
Balance due on sale of motorcycle.....	35 00	
		<u>\$ 333 41</u>
		<u>\$9,127 42</u>

#### *Disbursements*

Salaries:

Health Officer .....	\$1,200 00
Assistant Health Officer and Registrar Vital Statistics .....	1,200 00
Plumbing Inspector .....	1,000 00

\*See item under "Dairy Inspection."



## Sanitary Inspector:

Three months at \$45.....	\$135 00	
Nine months at \$50.....	450 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 585 00
Sanitary Inspector, 7½ months at \$40.....	300 00	
Stenographer .....	540 00	
Extra Stenographer .....	77 63	
Bacteriologist .....	420 00	
Extra Bacteriologist .....	49 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,371 63

## General:

Rent .....	\$276 00	
Telephone .....	34 31	
Janitor Service .....	138 25	
Railroad and carfare .....	160 55	
Expressage—cartage .....	12 46	
Bicycles (2), supplies and repairs .....	72 45	
Automobile, supplies and repairs.....	366 83	
P. O. box rent .....	6 00	
Lunches .....	20 58	
Expense of representatives to conferences and meetings .....	44 90	
Books, publications, newspapers and membership in associations .....	32 57	
Photo materials .....	2 00	
Insurance .....	15 40	
Permit signs .....	25 85	
Painting woodwork .....	49 00	
Shades .....	8 75	
Filing sections .....	37 17	
Directory .....	3 50	
Desk .....	15 75	
Court (Elizabeth) .....	6 50	
Court (District) Serving Summons .....	74 66	
Repairing smoke machine .....	9 20	
Flash lights and batteries .....	3 85	
Floor oil .....	1 20	
Miscellaneous .....	53 57	
	<hr/>	\$1,471 30

## Dairy Inspection:

Printing blanks .....	\$ 42 50	
Hotel and meals .....	3 80	
*Expense inspecting Borden Dairies.....	35 35	
Railroad fares and automobile expense .....	101 85	
Miscellaneous .....	8 55	
	<hr/>	\$ 192 05

## Printing, Advertising, Stationery and Office Supplies:

Printing and advertising .....	\$349 13	
Stationery and office supplies .....	108 90	
Postage and stamped envelopes .....	143 60	
	<hr/>	\$ 601 63
	<hr/>	\$7,636 61

\*This amount was paid by the Borden Company. See "Receipts."

## Laboratory:

Laundry .....	\$ 12 35	
Ice .....	42 93	
Equipment .....	216 90	
Gas .....	11 97	
Supplies (chemicals, etc.) .....	108 69	
Milk, cream and ice cream samples .....	45 43	
Diagnostic work .....	53 04	
Miscellaneous:		
Repairing sterilizer .....	\$ 2 95	
Cleaning gas pipes .....	8 48	
Clearing waste .....	7 13	
Setting sink .....	17 15	
Electric wiring .....	2 52	
	<hr/>	\$ 38 23
		<hr/>
		\$ 529 54

## Communicable Disease:

Disinfecting supplies and materials.....	\$187 85	
Anti-toxin .....	36 16	
Vaccine and vaccination supplies.....	98	
Sputum cups and papers .....	16 86	
Carriage hire .....	35 00	
Provisions for quarantined families .....	46 15	
Doctor's services .....	43 00	
Printing blanks .....	16 00	
Police services .....	5 40	
Pasteur treatment (1912 account) .....	25 00	
Cleaning drinking fountains .....	1 00	
Drainage of property (mosquito work) .....	12 75	
Expenses—other mosquito work .....	4 71	
Salvarsan .....	3 00	
Cab for removal of patients .....	25 00	
Miscellaneous items .....	6 35	
	<hr/>	\$ 465 21

## Tuberculosis and Public Health Exhibit:

Lettering, printing and advertising .....	\$55 93	
Material and supplies .....	45 63	
Cartage .....	4 25	
Labor .....	32 70	
Telephone calls .....	3 95	
Postage .....	4 60	
Miscellaneous .....	4 20	
	<hr/>	\$ 150 36
		<hr/>
		\$8,781 72

## December 31, 1914. Balance:

Bank .....	\$300 70	
Cash .....	45 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 345 70
		<hr/>
		<u>\$9,127 42</u>

**SUMMARY***Receipts*

Board of Health account .....	\$9,127 42	
Fees .....	582 75	\$9,710 17

*Disbursements*

Board of Health account .....	\$8,781 72
Paid to City Treasurer .....	582 75

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\$9,364 47

December 31, 1914. Balance:

Bank .....	\$300 70
Cash .....	45 00

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\$ 345 70

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\$9,710 17

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. VOORHEES,  
*Treasurer.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS, 1914

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Plainfield, N. J., December 31st, 1914.

*To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this, the 26th Annual Report of the workings of the various divisions of this department, we wish to emphasize the fact that each year a larger majority of the general public, not only in our community but throughout the entire civilized world is gradually coming to the realization that public health is purchasable, that within *natural limitations*, it is possible to determine what the death rate of any community shall be.

The purchase price is not only money but careful, painstaking, and intelligent preventive work on the part of the health officials, assisted by the other public departments of the city's government, and, above all, by the individuals that make up the general public. *For there is no department so dependent upon the co-operation of the people as the Health Department.*

Inasmuch as our work is largely preventive in character, it is impossible to say just how much good has been accomplished. A perusal of the following pages will, however, enable anyone to see the kind of work done; and the statistics we have compiled may prove both interesting and instructive to those interested in health matters.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBIT

Arrangement having been made to have the State Tuberculosis Exhibit in Plainfield for two school weeks in October, it was thought most opportune to combine with it the general public health exhibit which it had been planned to hold.

Through the courtesy of the Board of Education, the Tuberculosis Exhibit was held in the new auditorium of the High School building and the Public Health Exhibit was shown in the gymnasium.

The general plan for the former was a series of lectures, illustrated by slides and moving pictures, given every afternoon and evening by Dr. Knowlton, Director of the State Tuberculosis Exhibit, and special speakers, some of whom were local men. A schedule was made out providing for the attendance at the afternoon lectures of all the school children of both Plainfield and North Plainfield. The evening sessions were for the adult public, one of which was devoted to the Italian and one to the colored population.

The exhibit comprised pictures, charts, a diet table, etc., and furnished much needed instruction which was supplemented by the lectures given and the literature distributed.

The attendance was very gratifying. Much credit for the success of the undertaking should be given to the General Committee, having the details of the exhibit in charge, of which Mr. W. S. Tyler was chairman. Our local newspapers devoted a great deal of space in putting the exhibit before the public.



Various advertising methods were carried out, some of which were the posting of direction cards along the prominent thoroughfares and cloth posters carried on delivery wagons of our merchants. This part of the work was under the direction of Mr. Harry Marshall.

The following statistical table shows the session attendance:

Date	Afternoon (For School Children)	Evening (Adults)
Monday, October 12.....	no show	95
Tuesday, October 13.....	700	175
Wednesday, October 14.....	504	163
Thursday, October 15.....	408	182
Friday, October 16.....	no show	90
Monday, October 19.....	782	225
Tuesday, October 20.....	410	206
Wednesday, October 21.....	460	228
Thursday, October 22.....	no show	191
Friday, October 23.....	650	350
Totals .....	3904	1950

It will be noted that the number of school children who attended the lectures was almost three times as great as the number of adults. This is a most noteworthy fact, for the instruction of our future citizens must tend toward health and physical betterment for future generations.

For the Public Health Exhibit, twenty local organizations (listed below), under the direction of Dr. Harold D. Corbusier, prepared exhibits covering their work. They were very striking and comprehensive and the best ever prepared by local people (so we were told) in the State.

It is our plan during the coming year to utilize all available material from the exhibit, as a nucleus for one which will be permanent and open to the public at all reasonable hours.

Exhibits of this sort make one realize, as they couldn't in any other way, how much is being done in a certain line of work. They also show the needs and open up possibilities for further work.

In considering the fact that no less than twenty organizations are doing some phase of public health work in Plainfield and North Plainfield, we cannot but wonder whether more effectual work might not be done, if the amount of money used by some of them for health purposes was appropriated to the Board of Health as a central health bureau. We realize that many of these organizations are supported by private subscription, probably from the heaviest taxpayers; but if the amount was included in the tax bill it would amount to the same in the end and the work covered at a lower per capita cost.

#### LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS DOING HEALTH WORK

Plainfield Board of Health  
 North Plainfield Board of Health  
 Charity Organization Society  
 Nursing Bureau and Milk Station  
 Muhlenberg Hospital  
 Orthopedic Clinic

Dental Clinic  
Public Library  
Young Women's Christian Association  
Young Men's Christian Association  
Plainfield Public Schools  
North Plainfield Public Schools  
Public Recreation Commission  
Mothers' Association  
Anti-Tuberculosis League of Plainfield and North Plainfield  
Open Air School  
Tuberculosis Clinic  
Bonnie Burn Sanitorium  
Union County Mosquito Extermination Commission  
Play Ground Commission

#### CLEAN-UP WEEK

Following the example of many other towns and cities, we conducted a clean up week campaign, early in the year.

The purpose of such a campaign is to remind the general public of the importance of this work and to stimulate an interest in *everybody* to do his part. It is a movement to promote cleanliness, thrift and civic pride.

A general plan for each day of the week was formulated as follows, and was carried out as far as possible.

The following was the schedule for clean-up week:

##### Saturday, Preparation Day:

Get ready for the campaign by making a careful inspection of your house and yard to see what is necessary to be done. Then procure your working materials.

##### Monday, Fire Prevention Day:

Housekeepers, merchants, manufacturers and all concerned, are to give special attention to clearing out cellars, hallways, attics, closets, store rooms, etc., for the purpose of getting rid of any rubbish or materials likely to cause a fire.

##### Tuesday, Back Yard Day:

This day will be devoted to clearing up the back yard and removing the accumulation of ashes, tin cans and rubbish of all kinds, in preparation for the gardens to be planted.

##### Wednesday, Front Yard Day:

Everyone will use this day for making the front yard as attractive as possible, by raking off the debris, trimming lawns, making flower beds, etc.

##### Thursday, Paint Day:

Property owners and householders will want to use this day for painting fences, porches, porch chairs and miscellaneous articles that need touching up.

##### Friday, Fly, Mosquito and Dandelion Day.

Garbage, manure and other fly-breeding material must be removed on this day and the places where it has been stored disinfected with lime; provisions should be made for protecting this material from

the flies. Tin cans, bottles, broken crockery, etc., should be removed; low places in the yard filled in, and roof gutters cleaned, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Time should also be spent on this day in digging up dandelions and rank or poisonous weeds which disfigure lawns or poison people.

#### Saturday, Inspection Day:

This day may be profitably spent in again inspecting your premises—this time to note the improvement your work has made and to see if you have overlooked anything that should be done; also to finish anything you may have been unable to complete.

The city was laid out in 79 sections and an influential citizen in each district was asked to be responsible for his particular section. By this means, and with the co-operation of our citizens at large and the assistance of the newspapers, a great many accumulations of ashes, rubbish and other sources of nuisance and annoyance were removed.

The result was not as satisfactory as we could wish, however, owing to the present poor system of refuse collection. It is hoped that the Common Council will soon see their way clear to institute a better method, the need of which is becoming more and more apparent.

#### PERMITS ISSUED

The number of permits issued by this department during the year was 627, as follows:

Scavenger .....	1
Offal .....	3
Dead animals .....	1
Garbage .....	28
Chickens, goats, etc. ....	271
Barbers, hairdressers, etc. ....	39
Milk:	
Retailers .....	20
Small dealers .....	9
Stores .....	41
	— 70
Ice .....	5
Plumbing .....	209
Total .....	627

#### ICE SUPPLY

Our ice supply comes from the same sources as for several years previous and continues to be of excellent quality. We have four natural supplies, three of which are in our immediate vicinity and the ponds have been thoroughly inspected. The fourth natural supply is from sources the sanitary perfection of which is certified to by the Natural Ice Dealers' Association, whose chemist submitted detailed reports to us for approval.

The one artificial ice sold in Plainfield is made of water from a drilled well 250 feet deep. The water is first pumped to a holding tank and, after being distilled is then filtered and frozen by the can method.





**FOOD**

Inspections in connection with the food supply, particularly as to their proper protection from outside contamination, have been made throughout the year with more frequency and thoroughness than ever before. As this branch is under the State Board of Health and also the Department of Labor we undertook the work in conjunction with them and also utilized the state blanks with very good results.

All bakeries and confectionery factories have been regularly inspected by the Department of Labor and those unlicensed have made their applications and, with few exceptions, have been granted. When the license has been withheld it has been largely due to technical violations rather than gross unsanitary conditions. We expect to have every one of these places licensed within the next few months, when with ordinary care and cleanliness all food manufactories in our city will compare very favorably with the best in the State.

The State cases against dealers selling oleomargarine were all settled out of Court with the exception of one, which was lost due to the absence from the State of the important witness.

The "Bob Veal" and Unsanitary Bakery" cases were tried and won.

Under authority of Chapter 231, Laws of 1900, action was taken against 19 local hucksters and storekeepers for failure to properly protect foodstuffs from dirt, dust and flies. These cases were tried in the local District Court and convictions obtained, the penalty imposed being the costs of Court. Since that time we have found very few violations and these have been of minor importance.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOOD SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR

Number of inspections in connection with bakeries.....	108
Number of inspections in connection with restaurants and lunch rooms .....	95
Number of inspections in connection with stores.....	124
Number of inspections in connection with ice cream and confec- tionery stores .....	71
Number of inspections in connection with slaughter houses.....	201
Number of inspections in connection with food exposure.....	287
Number of miscellaneous inspections.....	34
Total number inspections.....	920

**MILK SUPPLY**

Owing to the unusual amount of special work undertaken during the year, it was impossible to give the amount of time necessary for the regular inspection of all dairies. For this reason the scores are omitted from this report; and also because it would be impractical on account of the adoption this past year of the Federal Score Card to make any comparison between the 1914 records and those of preceding years.

We have, however, kept in close touch with all sources of the milk supply, checking up the conditions through the laboratory by means of repeated analyses of the milk. The percentage of fats and solids indi-

cate the quality of the milk and the bacterial count of raw milk is the index of the care used in its production and handling. When a milk comes to the laboratory having a low count it is an indication that clean methods are practiced at the dairy, for, once allowed to get in the milk, the number of bacteria cannot be reduced (except by pasteurization or sterilization). In October we began taking more than one sample from each dealer for regular analysis, giving him the average on our monthly report. This has seemed to us more representative of the real standing of the supply than our former practice of taking but one sample.

As a means of showing the dealer the amount of visible dirt in the particular quart of milk taken for analysis, we adopted the plan of sending the cotton disk through which the sample had been filtered to the dealer; the card on which the disk was sent being marked "none," "very, very slight," "very slight," "slight," "considerable," "much," "very much," "very, very much," or "dirty" as the sample might show.

Because of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease throughout the country, it was thought best for this Department to be ready to take any action in regard to the situation that might become necessary. Therefore, as soon as the disease was discovered in this State, each dairyman supplying milk in Plainfield was ordered to have a veterinarian examine all dairy stock on his premises and submit a detailed report to us.

The disease was found in but two districts from which we draw our supply, but fortunately had not invaded our dairy premises. The further spread of this disease has been forestalled by the rigid quarantine established by the State and Federal authorities, who are continuing to make examinations of all herds in suspected districts and using all other possible means to stamp out the disease.

Four more of our dairymen have had their cattle tuberculin tested so that now six of our twenty-six supplies are safe-guarded in this particular. This covers about 20% of the entire milk supply.

Three hundred and sixty-five dairies and nine creameries supplied the 9,000 quarts of milk used daily in the city. The milk was distributed by 69 dealers, 20 retailing from wagons, 40 selling from stores and 9 selling only a few quarts. The names of the dealers will be found on a subsequent page.

During the year we shall probably establish a system of grading the different milks similar to the practice in New York city, the grades depending upon both bacterial count and dairy score.

A new milk ordinance has been prepared and will be submitted for the action of the board at an early date.

The names and addresses of the dealers holding permits at this date (December 31, 1914) are as follows:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Addresses</i>
Betzold, John E.	Millington, N. J.
Borden Condensed Milk Co.	421 Sycamore Street.
Debele, C. F.	R. F. D. No. 2.
Feller, Charles J.	31 Warren Street.
Gennerick, W. H.	R. F. D. No. 2.
Goldfarb, S.	573 West Third Street.
Kelly, Chris.	824 Clinton Avenue.

<i>Names</i>		<i>Addresses</i>
Krog, R. H.		R. F. D. No. 1.
Mair, Thomas		Mountain Avenue.
Muller, J. F.		R. F. D. No. 3.
Peterson, Claus	1229	Cushing Road.
Plainfield Milk & Cream Company	112	Watchung Avenue
Schanz, Charles	308	East Front Street.
Schropfer, Frank	136	Johnston Avenue.
Snowden, J. H.		South Plainfield.
Sunbright Farm		Watchung, N. J.
Valley Brook Farm		Sterling, N. J.
Voorhees, Mrs. A. P.		Box 732.
Welsh Farms Dairy	188	East Front Street.
Wood Brook Farms		Park Avenue.

*The Following Sell Milk From Stores*

Anderson, J. M.	330	Liberty Street.
Alprien & Miller	330	Plainfield Avenue.
Bedell, Jacob	647	West Fourth Street.
Bender, I.	712	West Third Street.
Bennett, J. L.	257	West Front Street.
Berson, Louis	522	West Fourth Street.
Blimm, J. C.	263	East Third Street.
Callahan, T. & Son	300	Richmond Street.
Canter, Mrs. Elizabeth	250	East Fourth Street.
Caesaro, Angelo	330	East Fourth Street.
Claus, J. J.		Muhlenberg Place.
Crook, William S.	665	South Avenue.
Cullen, Frank	1001	South Second Street.
Farbman, Morris	520	West Third Street.
Gilbert, Richard	951	South Second Street.
Henry, L. G.	140	Liberty Street.
Keenan, R. H.	445	East Fifth Street.
Kenyon, Mrs. R.	1155	South Second Street.
Kline, Samuel	545	West Third Street.
Kunzman, A.	146	Central Avenue.
Kunzman, Mrs. Morris	638	West Fourth Street.
Mann, Bernard	120	West Fourth Street.
Mann, Solomon	921	West Third Street.
Mutnick, Joseph, Sr.	243	East Third Street.
Newmark, Abe	535	West Third Street.
Paritz, Jacob	322	Richmond Street.
Plainfield Grocery & Supply Co.	234	West Second Street.
Pollock, Louis	653	West Third Street.
Rogers Grocery Co.	401	West Front Street.
Rosenthal, H.	505	West Third Street.
Schlick, J.	210	Johnston Avenue.
Schwartz, Harry	208	Plainfield Avenue.
Sharkey, S.	313	Richmond Street.
Siegal, Harry	527	West Third Street.
Smith, C. O.	400	Liberty Street.
Wilson, W. W.	816	West Third Street.
Wright, W. G.	320	Plainfield Avenue.
Zimmerman, P.	342	Watchung Avenue.
Flynn, Thomas	229	Plainfield Avenue.
Deutsch, Morris	305	Madison Avenue.

*The Following Retail Only a Few Quarts*

Coughlan, Edward	857 Leland Avenue.
Dealaman, William J.	954 West Front Street.
Force, A. E.	1014 West Front Street.
Gavin, E. P.	Columbia Avenue.
Guttridge, James B.	1120 South Avenue.
Martone, N.	1325 Lake Street.
Nursing Bureau	West Front Street.
Westergard, Mrs. Anna	720 Leland Avenue.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AVERAGE OF EACH DEALER FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR TABULATED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Name	Fats	Solids	Solids Not Fats	Specific Gravity	Bacteria per cc
Betzold, John	3.79	12.42	8.63	1.0315	52 100
Borden Condensed Milk Co.	3.94	12.71	8.77	1.0319	30 300
Borden Condensed Milk Co.—					
Grade "A"	3.64	12.24	8.60	1.0315	1 200
Debele, Charles F.	4.24	13.18	8.94	1.0324	28 300
Feller, Charles F.	4.03	12.60	8.57	1.0308	37 100
Gennerick, Walter	4.02	13.03	9.01	1.0328	124 750
Goldfarb, S.	3.37	11.96	8.58	1.0317	81 900
Hickory Grove Farm (R. H. Krog)	3.86	12.18	8.32	1.0303	4 100
Kelly, Chris.	4.08	12.72	8.64	1.0311	31 500
Mair, Thomas	4.13	11.95	7.82	1.0280	42 950
Muller, W. F.	3.69	12.35	8.66	1.0317	13 450
Peterson, Peter	4.47	13.45	8.98	1.0322	16 300
Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.—					
"Raritan Valley Certified"	4.63	13.40	8.77	1.0313	3 800
"Quaker Hill Farm"	4.11	12.99	8.88	1.0322	9 150
"Regular"	4.07	12.70	8.63	1.0316	22 950
Schanz, Charles	3.69	12.07	8.38	1.0306	70 150
Schropfer, Frank	3.75	12.25	8.50	1.0310	87 350
Snowden, J. H.	3.96	12.58	8.62	1.0312	59 000
*Sunbright Farm (Dr. C. A. Eaton)—					
A. Regular	4.18	13.06	8.88	1.0319	37 450
B. Regular	4.00	12.75	8.75	1.0317	11 500
"Baby Special"	4.28	13.17	8.89	1.0322	7 500
Valley Brook Farm (C. W. Quires)	3.96	12.46	8.50	1.0308	49 800
Voorhees, Mrs. A. P.	4.18	13.11	8.93	1.0321	25 900
Welsh Farms Dairy—					
"Regular"	3.71	12.23	8.52	1.0311	59 150
"Special"	3.85	12.48	8.63	1.0314	49 350
"Templin"	3.85	12.43	8.58	1.0312	85 650
Woodbrook Farm	4.04	12.99	8.95	1.0324	5 350

\*A. Sold by Welsh Farms Dairy Co. until Sept. 15, 1914.

B. Delivered by own dairy after Sept. 15, 1914.



## AVERAGE ANALYSIS OF ALL SAMPLES OF MILK FOR PAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year	Fats	Solids	Solids Not Fats	Specific Gravity	Bacteria per cc
1902	4.38	13.28	8.35	1.0321	128 553
1903	4.27	13.20	8.93	1.0310	63 461
1904	3.97	12.94	8.97	1.0310	97 891
1905	4.18	13.17	8.99	1.0307	43 500
1906	4.05	13.01	8.96	1.0307	142 311
1907	4.04	13.08	9.04	1.0321	90 911
1908	4.10	13.17	9.07	1.0327	51 887
1909	4.05	13.11	9.06	1.0327	43 864
1910	3.99	13.05	9.06	1.0327	38 720
1911	3.76	12.83	9.07	1.0321	130 669
1912	3.92	12.79	8.86	1.0320	42 826
1913	4.02	12.80	8.78	1.0361	48 107
1914	3.98	12.64	8.66	1.0314	38 799

COMPARISON OF BACTERIAL COUNT OF THE MILKS SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR  
WITH THAT OF THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. containing less than 10,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	17	28	57	59	58	104
No. containing 10,000—20,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	48	45	65	87	62	91
No. containing 20,000—30,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	57	66	31	33	31	36
No. containing 30,000—50,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	101	97	59	64	46	49
No. containing 50,000—100,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	112	108	60	104	42	44
No. containing 100,000—200,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	11	2	24	9	26	19
No. containing 200,000—500,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	1	0	19	2	12	8
No. containing over 500,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	0	0	17	0	0	1
	257	346	332	308	277	352

COMPARISON OF THE PERCENTAGE OF FATS WITH THAT OF THE FIVE  
PRECEDING YEARS

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. samples containing less than 3% fats ....	1	5	9	3	2	2
No. samples containing from 3%—4% fats ....	142	159	202	164	130	166
No. samples containing from 4%—5% fats ....	202	166	112	131	133	173
No. samples containing over 5% fats	12	16	8	10	12	11
	357	346	338	308	277	352

## CREAM ANALYSIS

Date	Fats	Bacteria per cc	Sediment	
<i>Borden Condensed Milk Company</i> (Pasteurized)				
Mar. 9	35.5	650 000	Slight	(extra heavy)
July 27	24.0	430 000		(light)
July 27	35.0	580 000		(extra heavy)
Aug. 13	39.0	2 170 000	Considerable	(extra heavy)
Aug. 13	23.5	4 020 000	Much	(light)
Sept. 11	37.0	220 000	V. V. Slight	(extra heavy)
Sept. 18	27.0	90 000		(light)
Oct. 26	38.5	790 000		(extra heavy)
Oct. 29	47.5	400 000		(extra heavy)
Oct. 29	25.0	500 000		(light)
Nov. 5	25.0	1 400 000	None	(light)
Nov. 18	23.0	90 000	Considerable	(light)
Nov. 18	34.0	140 000	V. V. Slight	(extra heavy)
Nov. 30	38.0	110 000	Slight	(extra heavy)
Dec. 9	33.5	900 000	Slight	(extra heavy)
Dec. 9	22.0	4 600 000	V. Slight	(light)
Dec. 15	35.0	60 000	V. Slight	(extra heavy)
Dec. 15	28.0	60 000	V. Slight	(light)

*Charles Feller*

Aug. 1	34.0	670 000	None
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*R. H. Krog*

July 23	28.0	200 000	
Aug. 13	25.0	2 470 000	Slight
Sept. 5	33.5	460 000	
Oct. 29	21.0	900 000	

Date	Fats	Bacteria per cc	Sediment
Dec. 2	26.5	30 000	Slight
Dec. 9	22.5	40 000	V. Slight
Dec. 22	23.5	185 000	Slight

*Plainfield Milk & Cream Company*

Mar. 9	37.0	2 450 000	V. Slight
July 25	39.5	500 000	
Aug. 20	36.0	220 000	Slight
Sept. 1	35.0	710 000	
Oct. 26	33.5	2 700 000	
Nov. 30	39.0	800 000	None
Dec. 9	37.0	700 000	V. Slight
Dec. 15	36.0	155 000	V. Slight

<i>Sunbright Farm</i>				
Nov. 18	22.5	1 200 000	None	
<i>Welsh Farms Dairy Company</i>				
Mar. 9	34.0	3 650 000	Considerable	
July 25	45.0	2 600 000		
July 28	41.5	765 000		
Aug. 13	35.0	13 760 000	V. V. Slight	
Aug. 20	39.0	800 000	Slight	
Sept. 1	34.0	430 000		
Nov. 30	36.0	2 000 000	Considerable	
Dec. 3	34.0	1 900 000	Considerable	
Dec. 9	38.0	1 400 000	Considerable	
Dec. 15	36.0	220 000	V. V. Much	
<i>Woodbrook Farms</i>				
July 27	38.0	340 000		
Aug. 20	28.5	200 000	Considerable	
Sept. 12	42.0	110 000		
Nov. 5	39.5	1 100 000	Slight	
Dec. 3	48.0	50 000	Considerable	
Dec. 9	40.5	90 000	Slight	
Dec. 14	40.5	70 000	V. Slight	
Dec. 22	37.0	100 000	None	

## ICE CREAM ANALYSIS

Date	Fats	Bacteria per cc	Kind	Made by
<i>Jacob Bedell</i>				
Aug. 21	7.8	90 000	Strawberry	J. T. Castle
Aug. 21	8.6	240 000	Vanilla	J. T. Castle
<i>Borden Condensed Milk Company</i>				
Aug. 21	9.2	420 000	Vanilla	Own Make
Aug. 21	8.6	90 000	Chocolate	Own Make
<i>Chocolate Shop</i>				
July 29	10.2	5 200 000	Vanilla	Own Make
July 29	9.0	700 000	Peach	Own Make
<i>Charles H. Hall.</i>				
Aug. 21	11.2	6 410 000	Bisque	Own Make
Aug. 21	10.8	2 840 000	Vanilla	Own Make
<i>Hogan Hansen</i>				
Sept. 12	14.8	2 700 000	Vanilla	Own Make
<i>P. B. Hodge</i>				
July 29	11.0	1 900 000	Vanilla	Own Make

*Kandy Shop*

July 28	11.7	1 700 000	Coffee	Crane (Philadelphia)
July 28	9.9	600 000	Vanilla	Crane (Philadelphia)
July 29	11.6	1 400 000	Vanilla	Crane (Philadelphia)
July 29	10.6	800 000	Chocolate	Crane (Philadelphia)

*B. Kivatinos*

Aug. 5	8.2	900 000	Peach	Debele & Stahl
Aug. 5	7.8	1 500 000	Vanilla	Debele & Stahl

*A. Kunzman*

Aug. 21	7.2	80 000	Strawberry	N. J. Ice Cream Co.
Aug. 21	9.0	1 210 000	Vanilla	N. J. Ice Cream Co.

*John Lopresti*

Aug. 21	9.4	870 000	Peach	Own Make
Aug. 21	12.2	1 990 000	Vanilla	Own Make

*Leontis Company*

Aug. 21	8.0	1 610 000	Vanilla	Own Make
Aug. 21	9.6	1 030 000	Strawberry	Own Make

*E. R. Mills*

Aug. 21	10.8	5 220 000	Chocolate	Own Make
Aug. 21	11.2	2 790 000	Vanilla	Own Make

*Quaker Candy Company*

Apr. 23	4.5		Vanilla	Breyer (Philadelphia)
July 29	11.4	1 900 000	Vanilla	Breyer (Philadelphia)
July 29	12.4	1 600 000	Coffee	Breyer (Philadelphia)

*L. W. Randolph*

Aug. 5	10.4	100 000	Vanilla	Own Make
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*"The Ritz"*

Aug. 5	11.6	1 600 000	Bisque	Own Make
Aug. 5	9.8	1 100 000	Vanilla	Own Make
Aug. 5	10.4	2 000 000	Pistachio	Own Make

*St. Stephens*

Sept. 12	9.0	300 000	Vanilla	Own Make
Sept. 12	11.0	120 000	Strawberry	Own Make

*Schreiner Brothers*

Sept. 12	11.2	1 900 000	Vanilla	Own Make
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*John Tier*

July 29	8.8	6 400 000	Vanilla	Own Make
July 29	9.6	6 300 000	Strawberry	Own Make

*Woolworth, F. W. Company*

July 29	14.0	5 400 000	Vanilla	"The Ritz"
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*E. Zechendorf*

July 29	6.8	6 000 000	Vanilla	Horton
July 29	5.8	5 000 000	Peach	Horton



TABLE SHOWING NUMBER INSPECTIONS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE MILK SUPPLY

Number of inspections of dairies.....	287
Number of inspections of creameries.....	21
Number of inspections of bottling places.....	21
Number of inspections of wagons.....	155
Number of inspections of stores.....	16
Number of inspections of miscellaneous.....	110
Total number inspections.....	610

NUMBER SAMPLES OF MILK, CREAM AND ICE CREAM ANALYZED  
DURING YEAR 1914

	Milk	Cream	Ice Cream
Number samples taken for regular analysis....	352	53	39
Number samples taken for special analysis....	98	1	
Number samples brought to laboratory for special analysis .....	99	25	
Total number samples analyzed.....	549	79	39

**LABORATORY**

Preparations are now under way to further increase the efficiency of this division and before very long we shall have a laboratory equipment of a high standard, where we shall be able to do a great deal toward further protecting the food supply of our city.

The equipment for the diagnostic work will also be enlarged and this work will be continued along broader and even more useful lines.

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

With but few exceptions we have had a decided decrease in the number of cases of communicable disease and the number of deaths is lower than ever before in the history of the department. However, we still have some trouble in making parents see how unnecessary it is for their children to have the so-called childhood diseases, and superstition continues at times to hamper our work along lines of prevention.

Some changes were made in the quarantine rules, but they will be further revised and made to conform to more recent knowledge of contagious disease.

The following table shows the number of cases of communicable disease reported during the year as compared with the preceding year:

Disease	1913		1914	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever .....	58	9	39	0
Diphtheria .....	18	1	21	3
Typhoid Fever .....	14	1	11	1
Tuberculosis .....	70	17	59	11
Chicken Pox .....	53	0	82	0
Measles .....	40	0	331	1
*German Measles .....	0	0	15	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	3	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	24	1	9	0

Disease	1913		1914	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria .....	10	0	19	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorium. .	1	0	1	0
Totals .....	390	29	587	15
<i>Imported Cases:</i>				
Scarlet Fever .....	3	1	3	0
Diphtheria .....	3	0	2	0
Typhoid Fever .....	3	1	2	0
Tuberculosis .....	1	0	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorium. .	0	0	1	0
Totals .....	300	31	598	15

#### *Scarlet Fever*

Our number of cases of this disease is only about one-half of that for the preceding year. No deaths resulted.

#### *Diphtheria*

We have had three more cases of this disease than during the year 1913, with two deaths, these latter being due to home treatment and failure to call a physician until too late.

#### *Typhoid Fever*

Fewer cases of this disease have occurred during the year than last year, only eleven having been reported. The source of infection could not be definitely ascertained, except in two cases and in these infection was of out-of-town origin.

#### *Malaria*

Some special work along the line of prevention of this disease was undertaken and further action will be taken this coming year to ascertain if there are any carrier cases in the city.

#### *Measles*

Owing to the large number of cases of this disease, the Board adopted the rule of placarding all premises where cases of measles existed. This procedure has probably been the means of preventing a widespread epidemic.

#### *Tuberculosis*

The number of cases of tuberculosis reported during the past year (62) is a decrease from the preceding year, and represents, we believe, a fairly accurate report of the actual number of active cases. There are, no doubt, many incipient cases which have not come to the attention of a physician. More and more of these latter are, however, being discovered through the clinic and in the course of the work being done by the tuberculosis visiting nurse. Knowledge concerning the beginning symptoms of the disease is becoming more general and people are realizing the importance of early diagnosis.

Only ten deaths occurred from tuberculosis in Plainfield, three of the cases reported as tubercular, dying from other causes. This low number is due to the fact that many of our cases are treated at out-of-town sanatoria, forty-four of the one hundred and twenty-four cases on our 1914 list having been treated at Bonnie Burn alone. In computing the death rate from tuberculosis, this year, we have included the nine

\*Not reported until 1914.

deaths which occurred out of town. This makes the mortality from this disease *appear* higher than that for some time previous when, if the same method of computation had been used, the rate per thousand population for 1913 would have been .93 or one death to every 1,075 persons as compared with .82 per thousand population or one death to every 1,220 persons in 1914.

Of the 59 resident cases reported, eleven were colored—more than one-fifth of the total number. A table showing the case rate is given below, from which it may be noted that the colored rate is two and a quarter times higher than the white—an evidence of the fact that the colored race is more susceptible to the disease.

TABLE SHOWING CASE-RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER THOUSAND POPULATION

Population		Number Cases		Rate		
White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	All pop.
20,965	2,095	48	11	2.34	5.25	2.56
<i>Cases Reported</i>						

STATISTICAL REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES  
TO DEC. 31, 1914

	Prior to 1914	During 1914	Totals
Number cases in Plainfield on active list December 31, 1913 .....			
Number cases which were temporarily out of town....			
Number cases reported during 1914.....			
Total .....	62	62	124
<i>Cases Taken Off Record</i>			
Deaths occurring in Plainfield.....	5	8*	
Deaths occurring out of town.....	6	3	
Total deaths .....	11	11	
Patients out of town temporarily.....	12	17**	22
Patients left town permanently.....	2	4	
Total out of town .....	14	21	
"Cured," "Stationary" or "Arrested".....	17	5	35
Remaining active cases in Plainfield December 31, 1914. .	20	25	79
			45
			124

\*3 were imported cases.

\*\*3 died from other causes; 2 were imported cases.

\*\*1 imported case.

TABLE SHOWING COMMUNICABLE DISEASE FOR THE  
PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diph-theria		Typhoid Fever		Small Pox		Chicken Pox		Tubercu-losis		Measles		*Malaria		*Whooping Cough		*Anterior Poliomylitis		*Ophthalmia Neonatorum		**German Measles	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1897	101	1	18	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1898	23	0	40	4	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1899	19	2	28	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900	104	1	19	0	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1901	23	0	29	4	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1902	55	6	55	6	35	3	14	4	3	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903	35	2	123	4	29	7	3	0	60	9	27	48	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1904	37	1	53	4	38	9	1	0	26	0	44	59	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1905	47	0	23	1	22	2	0	0	0	0	35	23	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1906	27	1	23	2	19	2	0	0	16	0	26	42	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1907	51	1	36	1	13	0	0	0	34	0	30	41	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1908	30	0	20	4	52	9	0	0	18	0	42	57	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1909	102	1	27	2	14	2	6	0	44	0	29	29	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1910	72	2	48	2	25	3	0	0	32	0	37	62	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1911	47	1	22	1	23	4	0	0	89	0	27	89	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1912	29	0	14	2	10	2	0	0	23	0	15	43	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1913	58	0	18	1	14	2	0	0	70	0	17	70	40	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
1914	39	0	21	2	11	1	0	0	82	0	11	59	331	1	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0

\* Not reported until 1913.

\*\* Not reported until 1914.



**TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA FOR THE PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS**

Year	Population	Number of Deaths From All Causes	Tuberculosis			Pneumonia		
			Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	Deaths Per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	Deaths Per 1,000 Pop.
1897...	14,114	227	26	11.41	1.84	15	6.61	1.06
1898...	14,634	218	17	7.80	1.16	13	5.96	.89
1899...	15,154	229	24	10.52	1.58	17	7.42	1.12
1900...	15,674	284	26	9.15	1.66	44	15.49	2.81
1901...	16,198	255	23	9.02	1.42	24	9.41	1.48
1902...	16,722	257	38	14.70	2.27	25	9.73	1.50
1903...	17,246	261	27	10.34	1.57	13	4.98	.75
1904...	17,770	286	44	15.38	2.48	30	10.49	1.67
1905...	18,294	286	35	12.24	1.91	24	8.39	1.31
1906...	18,818	298	26	8.72	1.38	31	14.40	1.64
1907...	19,342	344	30	8.72	1.55	29	8.43	1.50
1908...	19,866	330	42	12.72	2.11	28	8.50	1.41
1909...	20,390	239	29	10.04	1.42	29	10.04	1.42
1910...	20,921	318	37	11.63	1.77	35	11.01	1.67
1911...	21,445	296	27	9.12	1.26	27	9.12	1.26
1912...	22,000	298	15	5.03	.68	35	11.74	1.59
1913...	22,520	311	17	5.47	.75	31	9.97	1.37
1914...	23,050	251	19	7.56	82.*	18°	7.17	.77

**DISINFECTION**

This branch of our work, as may be seen by the table, has not increased to any appreciable extent during the past year.

The practice of fumigation as a means of disinfection is a much mooted question. A vast difference of opinion is held by our foremost medical and scientific men, and without the peradventure of a doubt soap and water applied by thorough scrubbing, together with fresh air and sunshine, are the best disinfecting combination known.

However, we shall continue fumigation with formaldehyde until such time as we have proof positive that it is an unnecessary measure and can be safely dispensed with.

Disinfection after the termination of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria and after deaths or removal of tuberculosis patients has been continued throughout the past year as formerly. In addition, fumigations have been performed on request for various reasons and goods displayed at all rummage sales have also been subjected to this precautionary measure. A charge, covering the cost of materials and the time spent in doing the work was made.

\*The reason for the apparent increase is explained in the second paragraph under "Tuberculosis."

°Two deaths of persons who were non-residents of Plainfield are deducted.

The total number of disinfections for the past year was 209, as shown by the following table:

Disinfections on Account of	No.	Bldgs.	Schools	Rooms	Hospital	Cabs	Clothing	Books
Scarlet Fever .....	88	52	170	3	6	10	2	2
Diphtheria .....	27	17	40			6		
Tuberculosis .....	47	42	87					
Measles .....	5	5	5					
German Measles ..	1	1	1					
Chicken Pox .....	1	1	1					
Cancer .....	1	1	1					
Erysipelas .....	1	1	1					
Rummage Sales ...	9	8	10					
Precaution .....	29	26	46					
Totals .....	209	154	362	3	6	16	2	2

### CIRCUS INSPECTION

As a precautionary measure against the possible danger of spreading infection, this department has, for some years, caused an inspection to be made of all persons and paraphernalia connected with travelling shows coming to Plainfield. We stand among the very few towns to enforce stringent health measures upon circuses, carnivals, etc., during their stay with us.

These measures are:

1. Health certificate covering all employes which must be submitted before the unloading of any paraphernalia is allowed.
2. Personal examination of all individuals connected with the exhibition by the City Physician and the Health Officer.
3. Adequate toilet facilities.
4. Supervision of the show grounds to see that they are maintained and left in a sanitary condition.
5. Supervision of the method of display of food and drink for sale on the grounds.

We would suggest that a recommendation be made to the Mayor that when application for a license is made to conduct outdoor shows, which are to be continued for more than one day, a license be granted only on condition that the show grounds be as far away from the residential section of the city as possible. Whenever such shows have been held in the heart of town we have received repeated complaints of the nuisance and annoyance resulting therefrom.

### POLICE COURT CASES

Only four cases were tried in the Police Court and a conviction obtained in each case. One was on account of the violation of the anti-spitting ordinance and the offender was fined. The other three were for violations of the plumbing code. The fine imposed in these latter cases was remitted.

### NUISANCES

A table covering the various complaints of nuisances will be found on a subsequent page. It will be noted that the total is less than 75 per

cent of the number recorded during 1913. This is due largely to repeated inspections being made of those portions of town where we have learned, by experience, that the largest number of nuisances were likely to be found.

We wish to again call attention to the fact that a Department of Public Health is for the purpose indicated by its title and not for the settlement of neighborhood differences. We are, however, glad to receive reports of any violations of sanitary principles whether or not they are incorporated in our local code and such legitimate complaints will be carefully investigated and action taken. But we feel justified in refusing to investigate cases where complainants refuse to give their names. These names remain strictly confidential except where the case must be brought into Court and the complainant signifies a willingness to appear as a witness.

Number complaints remaining over from 1913.....	69	
Number complaints received during 1914.....	468	
	<hr/>	537
Number complaints abated.....	472	
Number 1913 complaints unabated.....	15	
Number 1914 complaints unabated.....	50	
	<hr/>	<u>537</u>

Number inspections and visits made in reference to complaints:

Number original inspections.....	787	
Number reinspections .....	1,815	
Number trips in connection with serving notices.....	192	
Number visits to court.....	42	
	<hr/>	2,837

Action taken in reference to the abatement of complaints:

Number letters written.....	675	
Number notices served.....	283	
Number verbal notices given.....	200	
	<hr/>	1,158

The causes for which complaints were made are tabulated below:

Manure .....	86	
Garbage .....	64	
Poultry .....	29	
Privy vaults .....	28	
Cesspools .....	35	
Miscellaneous .....	56	
Dumping rubbish, ashes, etc.....	48	
Yards .....	26	
Toilets .....	26	
Unsanitary houses .....	14	
Defective plumbing .....	13	
No water .....	21	
Stagnant water .....	11	
No sewer connections.....	5	
Stoppage in sewer.....	2	
Overcrowding .....	3	
No cause .....	1	
	<hr/>	468

One hundred and seventy-seven of the above complaints were made the Department and thirty were made by the Mosquito Commission.

**GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

Number of inspections of alleys .....	35
Number of inspections of barber shops .....	65
Number of inspections of circuses .....	100
Number of inspections of chicken yards .....	214
Number of inspections of chickens at large .....	7
Number of inspections in connection with dead animals .....	5
Number of inspections in connection with dumps .....	58
Number of inspections in connection with garbage .....	215
Number of inspections in connection with laundries .....	1
Number of inspections in connection with stables and manure ....	122
Number of inspections in connection with miscellaneous nuisances..	1,028
Number of inspections in connection with public drinking cups....	6
Number of inspections in connection with public toilets .....	20
Number of inspections in connection with water supply .....	24
Number of inspections in connection with yards .....	750

Total number general inspections.....2,650

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS  
MADE DURING THE YEAR

Number of inspections in connection with milk supply .....	610
Number of inspections in connection with food supply .....	926
Number of inspections in connection with nuisances .....	2,837
Number of inspections in connection with general work .....	2,650
Number of inspections in connection with communicable disease..	592
Number of inspections in connection with disinfections .....	361
Number of inspections in connection with plumbing .....	1,372
Number of inspections in connection with carnivals and circuses..	1,200

Total number inspections made.....10,548

**PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS**

A survey was again made this year to ascertain the number of privy vaults and cesspools being maintained in the city. Only fourteen privy vaults and fifteen cesspools on streets where a sewer connection could be made still remain in use. These will be abolished as soon as possible.

The increase in the number of cesspools is due to the fact that new houses built on unsewered streets have to be provided with some means of sewage disposal. No new privy vaults were built and twenty-seven were abolished.

The following table will show the result of the survey:

East End		West End		Total		
P.V.	Cess.	P.V.	Cess.	P.V.	Cess.	
7	8	7	7	14	15	On sewer line.
10	12	226	360	236	372	Not on sewer line.
17	20	233	367	250	387	

**PLUMBING**

The table of inspections in connection with plumbing will show a slight decrease, due to the inactivity in the building line. This decrease in the number of inspections was offset by other work on the plumbing



situation, such, for example, as the preparation and adoption of a new plumbing code. This new code involved some radical changes in the methods of installation of plumbing and kinds of material used, which required even more careful supervision on the part of the inspector than heretofore.

The new code also provided for the licensing of plumbers and the appointment of a Plumbers' Examining Board (authorized by Chapter 307 of the Laws of 1911), for the purpose of examining applicants for licenses. This code became effective in June and appointments were made and the Examining Board organized with Mr. William Addis, Sr., the Plumbing Inspector, as chairman; Mr. Den J. Galbraith, Master Plumber, as secretary, and Mr. Edward J. McCann as the Journeyman member of the board.

Applicants for licenses are examined as to their practical and theoretical knowledge of plumbing, the board basing its recommendation to the Board of Health on the percentage obtained—80% being the passing mark.

The following table will show the total number of plumbing inspections made during the year:

Number of water tests approved.....	133
Number of water tests rejected.....	8
Number of smoke tests approved.....	153
Number smoke tests rejected.....	14
Number additions and alterations.....	351
Number reinspections .....	609
Number miscellaneous inspections.....	104

Total number plumbing inspections made.....1,372

#### INVESTIGATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

Considerable time was spent by your Health Officers in procuring comprehensive data on the subject of municipal waste for the use of the joint committee from the Common Council and the Board of Health in preparing its report on the matter. A personal investigation of the system in use in nearby towns of similar character and population was also made by the Health Officer. The report was submitted to the Common Council, but no plan was put in operation.

A résumé of the entire situation, prepared by the Assistant Health Officer at the beginning of the year, is submitted for future reference, together with the report of the committee.

#### A RÉSUMÉ OF THE GARBAGE AND RUBBISH SITUATION IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1903-1913 INC.

An investigation of this situation was begun by the Board of Health in 1903. During the following year a committee from the Common Council worked in conjunction with the Mayor and a similar committee from the Board of Health, and the matter was taken up in great detail. The practices in other cities were investigated by means of correspondence and through personal visits by members of the joint committee. Garbage plants were inspected and careful estimates made of the cost of installation and maintenance of a municipal system of collection and disposal. It was estimated that \$12,000 was spent yearly by Plainfield residents for the removal at irregular intervals of the refuse from less than one-third of the houses. A copy of the committee's report was sent to nearly 1,000 of the representative taxpayers and they were asked to ex-

press their opinion as to the advisability of the garbage and refuse being removed and disposed of by "The City." Four hundred and twenty-three replies were received; 400 in favor of a municipal system and 23 against. The same year the city acquired the property on Dunellen Avenue, formerly belonging to the Plainfield Sanitary Company, at a cost of \$2,100.

In 1906, no further definite steps having been taken by the Council toward the desired end, the Board of Health adopted some rules and regulations with a view to having the work done in a manner more in accordance with sanitary principles.

In 1908, these rules were incorporated in an ordinance which made the regulations still more stringent.

Each year, since 1904, the Board of Health has recommended and strongly urged the Common Council to take definite action, but at the close of 1913 the method of collecting and disposing of the garbage, ashes and rubbish in the city was practically the same as it had been for many years. This method is briefly described in the following pages:

### *Garbage*

**COLLECTION** Garbage is removed by private collectors, application being made to the Board of Health for a permit for this purpose. On the payment of the fee\* of \$3 and compliance with the

other conditions, a permit is granted. These conditions are prescribed by ordinance and include the use of metal or metal lined covered wagons or metal cans with tightly fitting covers; no uncovered, wooden or leaky receptacles being permitted. The garbage must be collected within certain hours in the business section. Each wagon must bear the permit number and the garbage must not be disposed of within the city limits. The ordinance also requires that householders must have garbage removed from their premises at least once a week in winter and twice a week in summer; it must be kept separate from ashes and rubbish and stored only in metal cans with tightly fitting metal covers.

The collector makes a contract with the householder, agreeing to remove the garbage a certain number of times a week for a specified amount—this amount varying from twenty-five cents to two dollars per month. In some cases the householder is well served, but if for any reason the collector fails to remove the garbage, the householder is held responsible by the Board of Health for violation of the ordinance or for any nuisance that may arise on this account. While this might seem unfair, the fact that the removal of the garbage is by private contract, the householder must look to the collector to fulfill his agreement. If, on the other hand, the householder does not perform his part, the collector is under no obligation to remove the garbage.

The above described method may have its advantages to those who are well served and to the city to the extent of about \$81.00 in revenue, but the disadvantages are far more apparent.

In the first place, only a *part* of the garbage which accumulates in the city is removed, the cost of removal making this method prohibitive to a large proportion of the householders. From actual figures obtained by interviewing the garbage collectors, about 1,425 families are served in this way; and when it is considered that there are 5,044 premises in the city it will be seen that 1,425 represent only 26.5% of the total number. The remainder of the garbage is disposed of by burning,

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\*All fees received by the Board are turned over to the City Treas-

burying, and in some instances by throwing it into the yard where it is left to decay and breed flies.

Secondly, the large number of wagons being used for this purpose. In 1904 there were nine collectors using ten wagons; in 1913 twenty-seven collectors using thirty-four wagons. This increase is all out of proportion to the increase in the population and inhabited area of the city. Absolutely no system in collection exists, practically all of the thirty-four wagons traversing the entire city.

Thirdly, unsatisfactory service. Complaints from householders that the collector has failed to take the garbage are frequently received by this Department. It is realized that *no* system is absolutely perfect—that there will always be complaints, and sometimes with good cause—but the fact remains that a municipal service would obviate the majority and put the entire situation on a much more satisfactory basis, and the lack of it causes the greatest number of complaints of nuisances from any one source received by this Department.

Fourthly, the present method is very expensive, the 1,425 householders paying a total of \$11,257.50, or an average of \$7.90 per year for this uncertain service.

**DISPOSAL** As stipulated by ordinance, the garbage, after being collected, must be removed beyond the city limits for disposal. Twenty-one of the collectors were interviewed and in every case the method of disposal was chiefly by feeding to hogs; a small quantity is fed to chickens and some is ploughed into the ground for fertilizing purposes.

#### *Offal and Dead Animals*

The removal of this class of refuse is provided for by an ordinance of the Board of Health. The offal and larger dead animals are taken to rendering plants where the grease is extracted and other by-products of commercial value obtained by various processes. These establishments are owned and operated by private capital and are located outside of the city limits. A special permit is given to the collector of the smaller dead animals found on the streets and public places. Disposal of these is by burying. Fifty cents is paid by the city for each of the dead animals and fowls thus removed, and this amounts to over forty dollars a year. Three dollars a year is paid by the collector for the permit.

#### *Night Soil*

The scavenger's permit fee is \$10 a year. His apparatus must fulfill certain requirements prescribed by ordinance and the work must be done in as expeditious and sanitary a manner as possible. The night soil is conveyed in air-tight receptacles and dumped beyond the city limits. At the present time only one man holds a permit to carry on this work. While the constantly decreasing number of privy vaults and cesspools in the city reduces the necessity for more than one scavenger, this situation is undesirable for many obvious reasons. It has been unavoidable, however, as the only other applicant for a permit failed to meet the requirements of this Board.

#### *Ashes, Rubbish, Etc.*

The other kinds of city waste are named under this head and besides ashes, include papers, rags, tin cans, bottles, broken crockery, old

furniture, packing material, boxes, bits of wire, iron, oyster and clam shells, and everything that is discarded by a household, factory, shop, store or office; also leaves, grass cuttings, sweepings from stores, houses streets and the debris from yards and stables.

**COLLECTION** Permits to collectors are issued by the City Clerk, in accordance with a city ordinance. A fee of \$5.00 per wagon is charged. As twenty-seven men were licensed in 1913, \$135.00 was received from this source.

The collectors charge ten cents per small barrel and fifteen cents per large barrel of ashes. Papers are taken at the rate of two barrels for ten cents and rubbish at proportionate rates.

An estimate of the quantity of this material collected and the total amount paid for its removal, has been made. This estimate is based on such information as we could obtain from various sources: from the collectors, householders, storekeepers, janitors and others. It has been impossible, however, to secure accurate data as to total amounts and the result given below is a carefully made estimate and not an actual figure.

The collectors reported only 1,733 *regular* customers. A certain number were "picked up" in addition—how many they did not know. A tabulation of the quantity collected by each man showed that 690 barrels of ashes, mixed with papers and different kinds of rubbish are collected daily during the winter months. Thus, instead of multiplying this number by 365 to get the amount per year, we have used 200 as the multiple—the amount collected during the summer months being negligible. Of the 138,000 barrels, probably not more than one in every fifteen is of the large size, so, figured at this rate there are 1,200 barrels at 15 cents (\$1,800) and 128,800 barrels at 10 cents (\$12,880), making a total of \$14,260.00.

Before the ashmen and some others were interviewed, an estimate of the probable cost was made in accordance with the following method of reasoning:

The population of Plainfield for 1913 was estimated at 22,520. Using 5 as the average number per family, there are 4,500 families in Plainfield. Three-fifths of these families have their ashes and rubbish removed by a collector. This would make 2,700 families. If the average price paid by each family is \$5 a year, then the total amount paid by householders is \$13,500.

In addition to the living apartments there are approximately 100 office buildings from which this material is collected. Fifty dollars a year is paid by a probable ten, which equals \$500. The other ninety pay an average of \$20, which amounts to \$1,800, a total of \$2,300, which added to the amount paid by the 2,700 householders, makes a grand total of \$15,800.

Even though this estimate exceeds by more than \$1,000 that of the one based on information given by the ashmen, we feel that it is much less than the amount actually being paid. This is apparent when it is considered that \$350 per year is paid for the removal of ashes and papers from one group of public buildings alone.

**DISPOSAL** Nearly all of the material thus collected is dumped on low lands in Plainfield, the owners having made application to the Board of Health for the privilege of allowing the dumping on their premises. This is in accordance with a city ordinance which



requires that a permit be obtained from the Board of Health for this purpose.

Much trouble has been experienced by the Board in having these dumps kept in a sanitary condition and a great many complaints are received from residents in the neighborhood of the dumps. During periods of high winds, papers are blown many blocks, smoke from fires becomes offensive, decayed vegetable matter is sometimes mixed with the rubbish—bad odors and fly-breeding resulting therefrom. Some of these complaints are well founded, but again many are made simply because the residents object to the wagons passing their doors and to having a “dump” in their vicinity. These complaints have occasioned repeated inspections and regulations have been made from time to time to remedy the bad conditions. During the summer the number of dumps is restricted to two or three, but during the winter, when there is a larger quantity of ashes, about twelve to fifteen are open. One is maintained by the City on City property and a man is employed to keep it in good condition. This past fall the Union County Mosquito Extermination Commission undertook to see that these dumping places were maintained in good order, and very few justifiable complaints have been received thus far. The burning of papers is allowed during the morning hours only and the owners are required to have the ground kept leveled off. A number of low, swampy and mosquito-breeding properties are thus being filled in and made more beautiful and valuable thereby.

## SUMMARY

Amount paid by 1,425 individuals—garbage.....	\$11,257 50
Amount paid by 2,700(?) individuals—ashes, etc.....	15,800 00
Amount paid by Board of Health or city for removal of dead animals .....	40 00
Amount paid by City for care of dump.....	300 00

Estimated gross amount for removal of garbage, ashes and rubbish .....	\$27,397 50
Amount received by Board of Health for garbage and dead animals permits.....	\$ 84 00
Amount received by City for ashcarter license.....	135 00
	<u>\$ 219 00</u>

Estimated amount paid .....	\$27,178 50
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*Figures Used in This Résumé*

Population 1903 .....	17,246
Population 1913 .....	22,520
Number premises 1913 .....	5,044
Number garbage collectors .....	27
Number ash carters .....	27
Number cans garbage collected per week.....	657
Number cans garbage collected per year.....	35,164
Number cans garbage to one load (average).....	8
Number large barrels ashes collected per year.....	9,200
Number small barrels ashes collected per year.....	128,800
Number barrels ashes to one load (average).....	12
Number premises from which garbage is collected.....	1,425
Number premises from which ashes are collected (estimate)....	2,700

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE

April 9th, 1914.

*To the Common Council, City of Plainfield, N. J.*

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Mayor, "Council Committee on Public Affairs" and the "Health Board," held January 27, 1914, to consider the disposal of garbage and ashes, the whole matter was referred to the chairman of the above committee, Mr. Claybrook, and Mr. Barrows, of the Health Board, and after careful investigation and exhaustive research we beg to submit the following:

Ashes and rubbish are but a minor question; the former can be used to fill low lands, and the latter easily burnt, but garbage is one of the most vexing problems in our daily city life. Every community is struggling with it and but few have solved it satisfactorily to themselves.

From information obtained from 55 cities, the methods of disposal, divided into groups, are as follows:

## DUMPING ON THE GROUND OR IN TRENCHES, PLOUGHING IN, BURYING, OR FILLING IN LOW GROUND

Summit,	Elizabeth,	Roselle,
Red Bank,	New Rochelle, N. Y.,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,
Perth Amboy,	Orange,	Pottsville, Pa.,
Jersey City,	Chester, Pa.,	Jamestown, N. Y.,
Shenandoah, Pa.,	Belleville,	Glen Falls, N. Y.,
Gloversville, N. Y.,	Hackensack,	Newark, N. J.,
Troy, N. Y.,	Dover,	Passaic.

## FEEDING TO PIGS

Asbury Park,*	Cambridge, Mass.,	Newton, Mass.,
Rome, N. Y.,	South Orange,	Watertown, N. Y.,
New Haven, Conn.,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	Dunkirk, N. Y.,
Bloomfield,	Waterbury, Conn.,	Montclair,
	Lowell, Mass.	

## INCINERATION

Trenton,	Paterson,	Allentown, Pa.,
	Asheville, N. C.	

## RENDERING OR REDUCTION

(Grease is extracted and tankage used as a filler for fertilizer.)

Asbury Park,*	East Orange,	Washington, D. C.,
Harrisburg, Pa.,	Rochester, N. Y.,	Easton, Pa.,
Long Branch,		Pittsburgh, Pa.

In these 55 cities there are employed municipal collection, contract collection and private collection, grouped as follows:

## MUNICIPAL

Montclair,	Trenton,	Dover,
Passaic,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	Easton, Pa.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	Ashville, N. C.,	New Haven, Conn.,
Waterbury, Conn.,	Lowell, Mass.,	Cambridge (?).

\*Grease is extracted and residue fed to pigs.

## CONTRACT

Princeton,*	Elizabeth,	Washington, D. C.,
Bloomfield,	Red Bank,	Asbury Park,
South Orange,*	New Rochelle, N. Y.,	East Orange,*
Allentown, Pa.,	Perth Amboy,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,
Newark,	Watertown, N. Y.,	Orange,
Harrisburg, Pa.,	Rochester, N. Y.,	Rome, N. Y.,
Chester, Pa.,*	Jamestown, N. Y.,	Jersey City,
Belleville,	Dunkirk, N. Y.,	Shenandoah, Pa.,
Long Branch,	Morristown,**	Gloversville, N. Y.,
Newton, Mass.,	Paterson,	New Haven,**
.	Troy, N. Y.	

## PRIVATE

Summit,	Camden,	Roselle,
Pottsville, Pa.,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	Hackensack.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE METHODS OF COLLECTING GARBAGE  
IN 55 CITIES

Number cities having municipal collection system .....	12
Number cities having contracts .....	35
Number cities having contracts and municipal system .....	2
Number cities having contract and private system .....	4
Number cities having private system .....	6
Number cities having no system .....	6
	—
	55

## METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

## In 55 Cities.

Number cities disposing by dumping on ground, etc.....	21
Number cities disposing by feeding to pigs.....	12
Number cities disposing by incineration.....	4
Number cities disposing by reduction.....	8
Number cities from which no definite information could be obtained..	10
	—
	55

Dumping into waters, used by many western cities is being, and will be, absolutely prohibited in the near future by local and federal health authorities. Dumping on the ground and filling trenches is a most wasteful method and should only be used by individual farmers, or large work-city farms.

Feeding to hogs is profitable only where conducted on a large scale in a scientific manner and then when in charge of a superintendent or business farmer who would make a success in any business, and who rarely can be found to accept such a position at a salary the ordinary city would pay.

This latter criticism also applies to the possibility of competent supervision of a plant either to incinerate or reduce, and we do not feel

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\*Contract and Private.

\*\*Contract and Municipal.

\*\*\*Contract pending.

that such plants would be either an economical departure for our city, or that the tax rate could stand such an added burden at the present time.

It naturally follows that the larger the community the greater profit and the smaller the proportionate expense, for it is only under the most exceptional circumstances that it is possible for small cities to make their refuse a source of revenue.

Our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Frost, a prominent engineer and ex-member of the Common Council, very tersely says: "If we were in England a refuse destructor would be located as near the center of the locality to be served as possible. A high stone wall would surround the buildings and a tall chimney would accentuate the situation." But where would such a destructor be possible in our city? Plainfield is a community that will not permit within its borders what others allow, even if it does condone the present inefficient filthy system under which we are suffering. Spreading over such an extended area, it would be necessary, in order to have efficient service, to place such a plant at a central point, and the offensive sights and odors would not be tolerated either from an aesthetic or real estate point of view. If placed at either end of the city (and if the old sewer grounds were not used), it would have to be outside our limits and in a more or less isolated place. This would make the haul so long that the cost would probably be prohibitive, especially when the fact is considered that curb collection, a system which prevails in most cities, would not be permitted in ours.

The whole question of garbage collection and disposal is summed up by Mr. Selskar M. Gunn, B. S., managing editor of the "American Journal of Public Health," who says: "My own feeling with regard to refuse collection and disposal is that it is unwise for a community to undertake municipal collection and disposal unless it has the advice of competent sanitary engineers on the matter."

The following cities have been personally visited and their several systems investigated by our Health Officer, Mr. Chandler, with the hope that we might find something practical to adopt for ourselves, but his report simply emphasizes all that has been previously said. The report in tabulated form is as follows:

	Paterson	Passaic	Montclair	Borough of Richmond
1. Population	135,000	60,000	25,000	100,000
2. Miles of streets	167	62	80	140
3. Method of <i>Collection</i>	Contract	City	City	City
4. Number and capacity of wagons	14 1½ ton	8 2 ton	1-90 cu. ft. 4-40 cu. ft.	3-2 cu. yd. 40-1 cu. yd.
5. Number men per wagon	3	3	2	1 & 2
6. Quantity and kind of refuse per day	60 tons mixed 340 tons ashes, etc.	75 tons mixed	15 loads garbage (?) loads other refuse	370 cu. yd. mixed
7. Collection from curb or rear?	Curb	Curb	Rear	Both, rear mostly



	Paterson	Passaic	Montclair	Richmond Borough of
8. Frequency per week	2	1 & 2	2 & 3	3-6
9. How long has collection been in use	22 yrs.	20 yrs.	3 yrs.	16 yrs.
10. Method of Disposal	Destruct.* & Dumping	Dumping	Pigs** & Dumping	Destruct. & Dumping
11. Cost of Plant	\$85,000	None	\$500	\$66,229
12. Cost per ton	.40	(?)	(?)	1.37
13. Distance of dump from residences	120-500 ft.	250 ft.	1/8 mile	In midst of res'd
14. Distance of plant from residences	150 ft.	None	1/8 mile	500 ft.
15. How long has present disposal system been in use	9 mos.	20 yrs.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.
16. Total cost both collection and disposal per year	\$41,500	\$14,000	\$25,000	\$83,000
17. Is system satisfactory?	So far	(?)	No	Yes

Montclair, of all the cities in the United States, with its eighty miles of streets and 25,000 population comes nearer to Plainfield in comparison than any other, and the civic conditions and personnel are alike to both; therefore, when we find such a community spending \$25,000 per year and still laboring under obsolete conditions, we cannot recommend until there is a more general agreement among sanitary engineers as to improved methods and cost, that our city should adopt a municipal collection of garbage.

We do believe, however, that our present system can be so improved and controlled that it will not be offensive, and the work done at lower rates than at present. Everyone is familiar with the ramshackle, leaky wagons, drawn by decrepit horses, that serve us at the present time, but few realize that these are run on a go-as-you-please method, that crosses and recrosses all over the city, no boundary lines having been established, and engaged in by so many that none can afford to better their equipment and put the work on a business basis unless protected by the city.

We find that twenty-seven men are employed in collecting daily from 230 to 690 (according to the season) barrels of ashes, mixed with papers and rubbish; and that an additional twenty-seven, using thirty-four wagons, collect approximately 109 cans of garbage per day.

The ashes and rubbish are dumped at points under permit by the Board of Health, on private ground for filling purposes; the papers and

\*Heenan High Temperature Destructor.

\*\*Garbage is taken to a hopper and loaded by gravity into farmers' wagons and used for feeding pigs.

Ashes and other refuse is dumped on low lands.

dry rubbish are raked up and fired on the ground, in many cases bringing complaints from adjacent property owners, by reason of smoke and odor. The garbage is taken outside the city limits, used in a limited way to feed hogs and chickens and otherwise as fertilizer.

In view of our findings, we make the following recommendations:

That the city be divided into districts or zones, that these be sold to either the highest bidder or that the license fee be made high enough to make some return to the city, and in any case the holder to be under bond for the proper performance of his contract; that all wagons be of one type and protected by covers; that the horses shall be passed on by the S. P. C. A., and that drivers and assistants shall wear khaki uniforms.

That all householders shall keep a can for garbage, which must be drained before being put into the can, and a can or barrel for ashes and a receptacle for rubbish and papers, the latter to be tied into bundles.

That the city shall purchase three small portable incinerators to be rented to owners of dumps receiving permits for ashes and rubbish and that the latter shall be immediately burned, and not dumped on the ground to prove unsightly or be blown away.

Finally as the collection of garbage, ashes and rubbish is a sanitary measure and in order that complaints may be promptly investigated, rules, regulations and ordinances enforced, we recommend that the system be placed under the supervision of the Board of Health. This will necessitate an additional inspector whose time will largely be devoted to the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

R. A. CLAYBROOK,  
ELLIOT T. BARROWS,  
*Committee.*

Some very definite plans have been made for the work of the coming year. Among the new work we expect to institute a system of regular inspections of restaurant, hotel and large boarding house kitchens; to make tests of the air in the theatres, public schools and large stores; and to make some radical changes in regard to disinfection. We wish also to take up infant welfare work and believe that the employment of a nurse for this purpose would result in reducing our infant mortality to an appreciable extent.

In concluding this report, we wish to thank the members of the board, the official staff and all who have aided us in our endeavor to carry out the principles of public health.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. RANDOLPH CHANDLER,  
*Health Officer.*

HARRIET O. MATTISON,  
*Assistant Health Officer.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR, 1914

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1914.

*To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as my report for the year 1914:

Examinations were made in connection with communicable disease, or of suspected cases, as follows:

Examinations in connection with scarlet fever .....	4
Examinations in connection with suspected scarlet fever .....	4
Examinations in connection with measles .....	3
Examinations in connection with suspected measles .....	1
Examinations in connection with chicken pox .....	2
Examinations in connection with eczema .....	1

Total number of examinations made.....15

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. CARMAN, M. D.,  
*Medical Inspector.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST, 1914

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1914.

*To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as a report of the bacteriological work done by this Department during the year 1914:

Three hundred and thirty-two cultures in all were examined during the year as follows:

CULTURES	RESULT			TOTAL
	Positive	?	Negative	
Diphtheria .....	28	22	131	181
Tuberculosis .....	24	1	84	109
Typhoid fever .....	4	0	25	29
Malaria .....	2	0	4	6
Gonorrhœa .....	1	0	4	5
Conjunctivitis, Specific .....	0	0	2	2
Totals .....	59	23	250	332

### DIPHTHERIA

Diagnosis .....	15	14	94	123
Release .....	13	8	37	58
Totals .....	28	22	131	181

## TUBERCULOSIS

Primary .....	19	1	73	93
Subsequent .....	5	0	11	16
Totals .....	24	1	84	109

## TYPHOID FEVER

Primary .....	4	0	19	23
Subsequent .....	0	0	6	6
Totals .....	4	0	25	29

## GONORRHOEA

Primary .....	1	0	3	4
Subsequent .....	0	0	1	1
Totals .....	1	0	4	5

## MALARIA

Primary .....	2	0	3	5
Subsequent .....	0	0	1	1
Totals .....	2	0	4	6

## CONJUNCTIVITIS, SPECIFIC

Primary .....	0	0	2	2
Subsequent .....	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	0	0	2	2

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HOWARD W. BOISE,  
Bacteriologist.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1914

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1914.

To the Board of Health, City of Plainfield, N. J.

GENTLEMEN: The following report of the Department of Vital Statistics for the year 1914 is respectfully submitted:

One thousand and seventy-nine returns were made, divided as follows:

Marriages .....	192
Births .....	569
Still-births .....	24
Deaths .....	294

1,079



The completion during the year of the obstetrical ward in connection with the general hospital was responsible for thirteen births of non-resident parentage; and, as the majority of the forty-three deaths among non-residents also occurred in the hospital, we have deducted these figures from our totals in compiling the rate tables. Copies of the certificates in all cases of non-residents have been sent to the municipality in which the persons lived in order to enable the registrar to account for his own residents. Pending the passage of a law, we would be glad to have other municipalities do this for Plainfield as a matter of courtesy.

This past year has demonstrated more than ever before the value of Vital Statistics, on account of the requirements of the Widow's Pension Law. This department has been called upon many times during the year for marriage, birth and death certificates for this purpose. When they were not available considerable trouble was experienced by the applicants in obtaining the pension.

As stated in our previous report, certified copies of these returns are also required by law for many other practical purposes.

Marriage and death records are now quite complete. The marriage license law and the law which requires a death certificate to be filed before burial can be made give us a check on those returns. There is, however, no similar method of checking up birth returns.

Physicians and midwives are, for the most part, taking more care in making prompt and accurate reports of births, but in cases where there is no attendant, the return is seldom filed. Parents do not seem to realize how much this failure may mean to them or their child in the future.

Not only should the report be made, but its value is greatly impaired if it is not complete and accurate. As the law allows but five days after the birth of a child in which to make the return, it is sometimes difficult to obtain the name within that time. In order to complete the certificates in this particular, we have sent out supplemental blanks and in almost every instance the name has been furnished.

It was our intention this past year to make a survey of the city for the purpose of ascertaining the number of unreported births, but press of work in other directions prevented us from carrying out our plans. We hope to do this, however, this coming year.

Attention is particularly called to the extremely low death rate of 10.89 per thousand population—the lowest of which we have any record. A study of the tables will show the infant mortality rate to be lower, the number of deaths under five years being only 64, this year as compared with 81 for the previous year.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COLOR, AND WILL ALSO GIVE THE RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

	Male	Female	White	Col- ored	Total	Non- Resi- dents	Rate Ex- clusive of Non- Residents
Births .....	290	379	533	36	569	13	24.12
Marriages .....			163	29	192		8.33
Still-births .....	14	10	18	6	24	1	1.04
Deaths .....	156	138	254	40	294	43	10.89
Totals .....	460	527	968	111	1079	57	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO AGES

<i>Brides</i>		<i>Bridegrooms</i>	
Under 18 years .....	9	Under 21 years .....	9
18-25 years .....	112	21-25 years .....	74
25-30 years .....	46	25-30 years .....	60
30-35 years .....	16	30-35 years .....	24
35-40 years .....	5	35-40 years .....	14
40-45 years .....	2	40-45 years .....	7
45-50 years .....	1	45-50 years .....	0
50-55 years .....	1	50-55 years .....	0
55-60 years .....	0	55-60 years .....	1
60-65 years .....	0	60-65 years .....	0
65-70 years .....	0	65-70 years .....	2
70-75 years .....	0	70-75 years .....	1

192

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES

Under 1 month .....	26	45 to 50 years .....	20
1 month to 1 year .....	24	50-55 years .....	20
1 year to 5 years .....	14	55-60 years .....	15
5-10 years .....	4	60-65 years .....	22
10-15 years .....	5	65-70 years .....	16
15-20 years .....	8	70-75 years .....	24
20-25 years .....	3	75-80 years .....	17
30-35 years .....	16	80-85 years .....	13
35-40 years .....	19	85-90 years .....	6
40-45 years .....	15	90-95 years .....	0
		95-100 years .....	1

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TABLE GIVING RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS—FOR THE PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Marriages</i>		<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1897	14,114	111	7.86	351	24.87	227	16.08
1898	14,634	95	6.50	277	18.93	218	14.89
1899	15,154	123	8.12	269	17.75	229	15.11
1900	15,674	110	7.02	330	21.05	284	18.12
1901	16,198	128	7.90	316	19.51	255	15.74
1902	16,722	134	8.01	311	18.59	257	15.36
1903	17,246	131	7.59	378	21.92	261	15.13
1904	17,770	125	7.08	338	19.02	286	16.09
1905	18,294	144	7.87	357	19.51	286	15.63
1906	18,818	155	8.24	404	21.47	298	15.81
1907	19,342	183	9.46	415	21.46	344	17.78
1908	19,866	131	6.59	429	21.59	330	16.61
1909	20,390	204	10.00	428	20.99	289	14.12
1910	20,921	190	9.08	497	23.75	318	14.12
1911	21,445	197	9.19	504	23.50	296	13.80
1912	22,000	181	8.23	494	22.45	298	13.55
1913	22,520	212	9.41	568	25.22	311	13.82
1914	23,050	192	8.33	556	24.12	251	10.89

Causes of Death Grouped in Accordance With the International Classification		Age Periods																		
		Under 1 month	1 month to 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Over 90 years	Not stated
I. General Diseases	1	3	3	..	..	2	1	2	4	6	4	6	3	2	7	5	2	..	..	48
II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	3	3	1	2	2	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	7	5	3	2	..	43
III. Diseases of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	6	2	4	10	16	2	..	..	48
IV. Diseases of respiratory system	..	4	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	4	4	3	4	3	..	34
V. Diseases of digestive system	1	14	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	35
VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genitourinary system and annexa	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	7	1	..	..	32
VII. The puerperal state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X. Malformations	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Diseases of the early infancy	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
XII. Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	9
XIII. Affections produced by external causes	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	16
XIV. Ill defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Causes of Death Grouped in Accordance With the International Classification		Sex		Nationalities															Social State				
		Male		Female	Colored	United States	England	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Scotland	Hungary	Russia	Holland	Other Foreign	Not Stated	Married	Single	Widowed	Not Stated		
I.	General Diseases	23	25	4	37	..	..	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	19	22	6	1	48	
II.	Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	28	15	8	38	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	12	..	43	
III.	Diseases of circulatory system	23	25	5	31	1	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	21	11	15	1	48		
IV.	Diseases of respiratory system	19	15	6	27	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	15	9	..	34		
V.	Diseases of digestive system	15	20	6	32	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	21	2	..	35		
VI.	Nonvenereal diseases of the genitourinary system and annexa	11	21	7	24	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	7	11	..	32		
VII.	The puerperal state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
VIII.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
IX.	Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
X.	Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
XI.	Diseases of the early infancy	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
XII.	Old age	12	10	4	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	22		
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes	6	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	9		
XIV.	Ill defined diseases	13	3	..	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	6	2	..	16		
		5	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	5		



## NATIONALITY TABLE

*Marriages, Births and Deaths*

Country	Marriages		Births		Deaths
	Grooms	Brides	Fathers	Mothers	
Asia .....	1	0	0	0	0
Austria-Hungary .....	2	1	24	27	3
Bohemia .....	0	0	0	1	0
Canada .....	1	1	3	0	2
Denmark .....	1	2	8	2	2
England .....	3	3	23	9	6
Finland .....	0	0	0	1	0
France .....	0	1	3	1	3
Germany .....	5	1	14	10	9
Greece .....	0	0	3	1	0
Holland .....	0	0	2	0	0
East Indies .....	0	0	0	0	1
India .....	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland .....	10	8	21	38	19
Italy .....	15	8	83	83	8
Norway .....	0	0	4	4	1
Poland .....	1	1	13	13	1
Roumania .....	0	1	6	4	0
Russia .....	8	7	31	22	0
Scotland .....	1	1	2	5	0
South America .....	0	0	1	1	0
Sweden .....	1	1	7	4	0
Switzerland .....	0	0	1	1	0
Spain .....	0	0	1	0	0
United States .....	142	154	314	341	236
West Indies .....	1	2	1	0	0
Unknown .....	0	0	3	1	3
	192		569		294

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET O. MATTISON,  
Registrar Vital Statistics.

## REPORT OF OVERSEER OF POOR

---

*To the Alms Committee of the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: In submitting to you my report as Overseer of the Poor of this city, it seems advisable to comment upon the different sections of the work of the department separately in order that it may be the better understood.

The work is divided into four sections, viz.:

Office Account,  
Indoor Relief,  
Outdoor Relief  
and  
Miscellaneous.

### OFFICE ACCOUNT

This includes salaries of the Overseer and City Physician, office supplies, incidental expenses, such as necessary railroad fares, printing, postage, etc.

These disbursements for the year have been as follows:

Salaries:

Overseer .....	\$800 00
City Physician .....	400 00

Incidentals:

Trolley fares in city .....	\$12 80
Railroad fares and expense .....	12 25
Stationery .....	6 55
Printing and postage .....	10 70
Stenography and typewriting .....	12 75
Two telegrams .....	92
Four subpoenas for court cases .....	2 00
Paid for transportation .....	85
Paid for removing rubbish .....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 60 82

Total for this section .....	<hr/>	\$1,260 82
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### INDOOR RELIEF

This, of course, alludes to our Industrial Home, which I think is a misnomer. The City Almshouse is what it is and that should be its name.

Speaking of the building, while it provides shelter and accommodations for those who are committed to it, the arrangements of its interior are certainly bad, besides which there has never been made any connection with the sewer system and cesspools are still in vogue.

There is practically no suitable accommodations for inmates on either the men's or women's side on the lower floor.

A majority of our inmates, both male and female, are either old or crippled, several of them being both of these, and to help them up and down stairs to their meals or to go out doors in summer time, or when we have religious services on Sunday afternoon or entertainments in the

winter evenings, which is quite frequent, it is a hardship both to the afflicted inmates and to those who are obliged to help them.

It seems to me possible to divide the lower floor into several single rooms and to have a bathroom and toilet also on that floor which would remedy that condition.

I think this matter should be brought to the attention of the Honorable Common Council and some action taken in the premises.

The number of the inmates cared for during the year is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Number remaining Dec. 31, 1913.....	8	5	13
Number received during 1914.....	8	5	13
Total .....	16	10	26

Disposed of During the Year:

Died .....	3	1	4
Left of own accord.....	1	1	2
Expelled for disorderly conduct.....	4	—	4
	8	2	10
Remaining Dec. 31, 1914.....	8	8	16

Several cases of violation of the rules and regulations by which the place is governed have occurred, as a result of which four of the men were expelled, as such seemed necessary for the comfort of those remaining in our charge.

The religious services have been continued and nearly every Sunday afternoon one or another of the churches have held such for the benefit of those who would otherwise be without any such advantage.

Several entertainments have been given by a kindly disposed party of friends, which have afforded much enjoyment to our people.

The disbursements of this section in detail follows:

For Salaries:

Superintendent and matron .....\$ 600 00

For Services:

Cook .....	\$204 00	
Laundress .....	86 40	
Barber .....	53 00	
Nursing .....	30 50	
		\$ 373 90

For Supplies:

Baker .....	\$300 90	
Groceries .....	600 62	
Meat and fish .....	164 30	
Coal .....	337 60	
Clothing .....	36 20	
Bedding .....	61 22	
Hardware (household) .....	46 44	
Water .....	31 00	
Disinfectant .....	128 50	
Ice .....	63 02	
		\$1,769 80

## For Repairs:

Plumbing .....	\$ 37 60
Buildings .....	61 65
Wiring .....	2 85
	<hr/> \$ 102 10

## For City Farm:

Seeds .....	\$ 42 96
Fertilizer .....	84 42
Labor .....	58 32
Hire of potato planter .....	4 00
Repairing fence .....	12 77
Repairing barns .....	59 24
Feed .....	60 19
Horseshoeing .....	7 25
	<hr/> \$ 329 15
Total .....	<hr/> \$3,174 95

Nineteen dollars and eight cents, received for sales of 1913 product, was paid over to the City Treasurer.

## THE CITY FARM

The crops have not yielded as well this year as we hoped for on account of the excessively dry spell during the last months, which cut our crop of corn and late grass and vegetables to a serious extent, and our sales of excess product suffer accordingly.

We will have from 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes and four or five tons of rye straw to dispose of, and perhaps a few bushels of corn.

We have sold so far as follows:

3 veal calves.....	\$ 42 68
99½ bushels of rye .....	78 80

Total .....\$121 48

which has been turned over to the City Treasurer, and we hope to add to that an estimate of about \$125.

The farm has yielded as follows:

125 lbs. butter.	60 watermelons
334 doz. eggs.	50 cantaloupes.
125 chickens.	400 small scallop squash.
7 pigs	75 pumpkins.
3 veal calves	50 citron.
20 bushels tomatoes.	100 sweet peppers.
4 bushels beets.	lot of lettuce.
6 bushels onions.	60 bushels apples.
17 bushels lima beans (in pod).	8 bushels pears.
6 bushels string beans (in pod).	2 bushels plums.
6 bushels peas (in pods).	1 bushel grapes.
8 bushels sweet potatoes.	1 bushel gooseberries.
3 bushels turnips.	235 bushels potatoes.
30 bunches radishes.	126 bushels rye.
75 bunches celery.	6 tons rye and straw.
50 bunches asparagus.	600 bushels corn.
300 heads cabbage	2,000 bundles cornstalks.
25 egg plant.	2 tons green cornfodder.
1,000 ears of sweet corn.	3 tons hay.



The greater part of which has been or is now being used for supplying the table or feeding the live stock.

## OUTDOOR RELIEF

The matter of this section of relief this year has been a difficult proposition to handle for reasons well known to all. The excessive amount of unemployed among the laboring class, and the large foreign element composing more than fifty per cent. of that, has helped to complicate matters to an enormous extent.

Having no assistant, and the calls being so very numerous during the latter part of the year, necessitated my being in the office practically all the time and investigating cases was impossible, except through the Charity Organization Society, to whom I am greatly indebted for valuable assistance, as fully seventy-five per cent. of the applicants were already entered on their files and they freely gave me much information which I highly appreciate.

This section is divided into five different features, viz.: Rents, provisions, fuel, clothing and board and care, etc., the last item covering all miscellaneous relief not included in the other four. The relief has been distributed among 71 different families, some of them, however, receiving from two or three different features.

It may be tabulated thus:

	Rent	Pro- visions	Fuel	Cloth- ing	Board Care, Etc.
Families who have received.....	39	56	41	15	23
Families who are now receiving..	22	32	32	8	14

Of the 71 families above mentioned 23 were for temporary relief, being for a period of for one or two days to as many months.

The disbursements for the year have been as follows:

For Rents,	39 Families.....	\$1,903 50
For Provisions,	56 Families.....	2,035 04
For Fuel,	41 Families.....	468 80
For Clothing,	15 Families.....	110 25
For Board and Care, etc.,	23 Families.....	1,869 89

Total .....\$6,387 48

A tabulated list of all who have received relief under this feature will be on file in my office and will be open to inspection to anyone wishing that privilege.

Fifty-five dollars, which was paid in for emergent temporary relief, has been turned over to the City Treasurer.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

This section always appears in reports and covers all items which cannot be included in any of the others, and as a consequence, comes last; and the items explain themselves and need no further comment.

The disbursements are as follows:

Sixteen insane cases, transportation, committment and court....	\$ 399 50
Office Equipment:	
New glass in door and lettering.....	\$7 25
One office chair .....	\$5 00
	— \$ 12 25

Moving indigent families .....	14 32
Eleven burials .....	130 00
Paid water rent, Cottage Place House .....	11 06
Care City Burial Plot (annual charge) .....	10 00
Appropriation specified to Anti-Tuberculosis League .....	500 00

Total .....\$1,077 07

The recapitulation of the disbursements follows:

Office Account .....	\$ 1,260 82
Indoor Relief .....	3,174 95
Outdoor Relief .....	6,387 48
Miscellaneous .....	1,077 07

Total .....\$11,900 32

Total amount paid to City Treasurer.....\$ 195 56

I have received and paid out to those for whom it was intended on account of Court orders, the sum of \$955.00.

There have been six cases of non-support and one case in bastardy proceedings brought before the City Court, and to the City Judge, Corporation Counsel, Chief of Police and last to the Alms Committee, I here record my appreciation of the courtesy and aid I have received during this most trying year.

Very respectfully submitted,

GARRET T. DUNHAM,

*Overseer of the Poor.*

## REPORT OF SHADE TREE COMMISSION

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Plainfield, New Jersey, Dec. 31, 1914.

*To the Honorable Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: Your Shade Tree Commissioners take pleasure in presenting the following report covering the activities of the commission for the year ending December 31, 1914:

Your commission has continued to give careful attention to the shade trees of the city, and, in the endeavor to wisely administer the funds allotted to them so that the greatest benefit would be derived by the city a careful study was made of each section and street in the city. The result of the spraying during the past few years was apparent in the healthy condition of the trees.

Many trees were damaged by the storms of the past winter, and other sections where it was not possible to do sufficient trimming in the past, showed heavy growths that needed attention. Accordingly, the trees in all sections of the city were thoroughly trimmed and on this feature of the work the greater part of the commission's allowance was expended.

Such branches as were dead, useless, or needed removal received attention and in addition the trees were pruned in such a way as to render them more symmetrical, shapely and attractive. Many deformed or seriously damaged trees have been removed. In all 95 trees throughout the city were cut down and removed. Such trees as were damaged but still gave promise of being made beautiful and serviceable were repaired, and trees were planted where those previously set out had died.

All trees needing pruning on the following streets were attended to during the year 1914:

Albert Street,  
Arlington Avenue,  
Arlington Place,  
Berkeley Avenue,  
Cameron Avenue,  
Central Avenue,  
Clinton Avenue,  
Compton Avenue,  
Darrow Avenue,  
DeKalb Avenue,  
Eighth Street, West,  
Elizabeth Street,  
Emerson Avenue,  
Evergreen Avenue,  
Evona Avenue,  
Fifth Street, East,  
Fifth Street, West,  
First Place,  
Fourth Street, East,

Fourth Street, West,  
Franklin Place,  
Front Street, East,  
Front Street, West,  
George Street,  
Grant Avenue,  
Gresham Road,  
Hillside Avenue,  
Hunter Avenue,  
John Street,  
Johnston Avenue,  
Kensington Avenue,  
Laramie Road,  
Lee Place,  
Leland Avenue,  
Lenox Avenue,  
Martine Avenue,  
Monroe Avenue,  
Myrtle Avenue,

New Street,  
North Avenue,

Park Avenue,  
Plainfield Avenue,  
Prescott Place,  
Prospect Avenue,  
Putnam Avenue,

Richmond Street,  
Rock Avenue,  
Rose Street,  
Rushmore Avenue,

Second Street, East,  
Second Street, West,  
Second Place,  
Seventh Street, East,

Seventh Street, West,  
Sherman Avenue,  
Sixth Street, East,  
Sixth Street, West,  
South Avenue,  
Stebbins Place,  
Stillman Avenue,  
Sumner Avenue,  
Sycamore Avenue,  
Sycamore Street,

Third Street, East,  
Third Street, West,  
Third Place,

Watchung Avenue,  
Woodland Avenue.

In a number of serious storms during the present year branches of trees were blown down and in a few cases young trees just planted were uprooted. After each storm all fallen limbs or other litter from the trees were removed. The trees whose symmetry had been lost through the ravages of the storm were trimmed or treated.

As the various insect pests made their appearance the spots worst affected were sprayed and it was possible to control the various pests and prevent any excessive damage to the foliage. In all 532 trees were sprayed. Spraying is the most expensive part of the work undertaken by the commission and although the city has benefited from the extensive spraying during the past few years the time has arrived when attention should again be given to this feature of the work, in order to preserve the trees of the city.

The maintenance of the City Park has received the careful attention of the commission. The various shrubbery planted some years ago has made satisfactory growth. The different flowering shrubs aid in making the park attractive during the various seasons of the year.

Plans are at present under way towards appealing to the school children to show their appreciation of the City Park by assisting in preserving the plants and flowers therein and in keeping the Park free from papers, lunch boxes or other litter.

Your commissioners are particularly pleased with the beautiful evergreen planted in the Park in connection with the Community Christmas. It is hoped that this tree will live and continue to serve its purpose in connection with city affairs.

Your commission has endeavored to use the funds allotted to it to the best advantage of the city, but if the work of spraying during the coming year is to be undertaken aggressively it will be necessary to have additional funds.

The financial report of the commission is as follows:

#### *Receipts*

Appropriation of the Common Council.....	\$2,000 00
Special appropriation for care of City Park.....	200 00
Received from individuals for sale of wood and spraying trees and other work within owners' line.....	142 50
Total receipts .....	\$2,342 50



*Disbursements*

For work in spraying, trimming and caring for trees and in the  
care and maintenance of the City Park.....\$2,228 00  
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1914.....\$ 114 50

Respectfully submitted,

MILES ROBERTS,  
ANDREW J. GAVETT,  
PHILIP S. SUFFERN,  
*Commissioners.*

Dec. 31, 1914.

# REPORT OF BOARD OF PLAYGROUND COMMISSIONERS

*To the Honorables, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Plainfield:*

The Board of Playground Commissioners take pleasure in handing herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the commission for the year ending December 31, 1914.

## REPORT OF H. W. MARSHALL, TREASURER

### PLAYGROUND COMMISSION

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1914

#### Cash Statement:

1914		
Jan. 1—	Balance on hand .....	\$ 212 98
May 1—	City of Plainfield appropriation.....	\$1,500 00
Oct. 23—	Courier-News Swimming Pool Fund.....	195 54
Nov. 1—	Received from J. H. Doane receipts from rentals and subscriptions .....	500 00
		<u>\$2,195 54</u>
		<u><u>\$2,408 52</u></u>

#### *Disbursements*

##### Parker Field:

G. W. Wriston, Supervisor .....	\$325 00
Patsey Ani, Caretaker .....	400 00
Equipment .....	241 22
Supplies .....	32 46
Water .....	28 20
Cartage .....	6 50
Extra labor .....	17 60
Special trolley cars (school children)....	48 00
Programs .....	11 50
	<u>\$1,110 48</u>

##### Irving School:

Ruth Wean, Supervisor .....	\$135 00
Marion Mair, Assistant .....	90 00
Supplies, sand, etc. ....	47 87
Janitor .....	25 00
Extra labor .....	5 25
	<u>\$ 303 12</u>

##### St. Mary's School:

Helen George, Supervisor .....	\$135 00
Supplies, sand, etc.....	45 96
Janitor .....	25 00
	<u>\$ 205 96</u>

## Bryant School:

Harriett E. Moe, Supervisor .....	\$162 00	
Supplies, sand, etc.....	46 83	
Janitor .....	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 233 83

## Franklin School:

Francis Nischwitz .....	\$144 00	
Mildred Brownlee .....	90 00	
Supplies, sand, etc.....	45 95	
Janitor .....	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 304 95

## Miscellaneous:

Printing and postage .....	\$ 1 98	
General expense .....	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 26 98

Balance on hand .....	<hr/>	\$ 223 20
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<hr/>	\$2,408 52	<hr/>	\$2,408 52
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Respectfully submitted,

H. W. MARSHALL,  
Treasurer.

## A FURTHER REPORT OF J. HERVEY DOANE, TREASURER OF SPECIAL FUND, 1914

## SPECIAL FUND REPORT

1914

*Receipts*

Subscriptions to Fourth of July Fund.....	\$ 227 00
Receipts, athletic meet July 4th.....	289 00
Receipts from sale of seats July 4th.....	30 55
Board of Trade donation for cup.....	25 00
Advertising in program .....	2 00
Baseball .....	170 00
Refreshment privilege .....	41 20
From G. W. Wriston, balance from athletic meet.....	38 96

	\$ 823 71
--	-----------

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1914.....	197 85
-------------------------------------	--------

<hr/>	\$1,021 56
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*Payments*

Expressage .....	\$ 1 50
Band, July 4th .....	70 00
Fireworks .....	150 00
J. W. Johnson, prizes.....	143 49

W. N. Nichols, printing.....	60 00
J. Van Winkle, banner.....	3 00
Courier-News, tickets .....	13 50
J. W. Johnson, cup.....	35 13
Newark Bill Posting Co.....	1 80
Public Service Co.....	4 80
J. J. O'Brien, printing.....	10 00
Incidentals .....	4 21
Transferred to General Fund.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 997 43
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1915.....	24 13
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,021 56</u>

*List of Subscribers, 1914*

George S. Clay .....	\$ 5 00
F. J. Blatz .....	5 00
Juan Babcock .....	5 00
C. C. Graves .....	5 00
A. D. Edgar .....	5 00
Theo. Martin .....	5 00
J. H. Case .....	5 00
R. A. Claybrook .....	5 00
George M. Holstein .....	5 00
Leighton Calkins .....	5 00
F. F. Sykes .....	5 00
A. V. Heely .....	5 00
Percy H. Stewart .....	100 00
George P. Mellick .....	10 00
Jos. Tate .....	5 00
J. W. Jackson.....	10 00
Charles A. Reed.....	5 00
M. S. Ackerman.....	5 00
George M. Rittenhouse.....	2 00
C. W. McCutchen.....	10 00
W. S. Tyler.....	5 00
E. T. Barrows.....	10 00
John P. Stevens.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 227 00

**REPORT OF GEORGE W. WRISTON, SUPERVISOR OF PARKER  
FIELD, INCIDENTAL TO TRACK MEET HELD  
JULY 4TH, 1914**

.. *Receipts*

By check from T. J. Mumford.....	\$25 00
By check from Mrs. Chapman Fisk.....	25 00
By entry fees.....	23 90
By sales of programs.....	14 10
	<hr/>
	\$88 00



*Expenditures*

Postage .....	\$ 6 89	
Stationery .....	75	
Express .....	25	
Amanuensis .....	1 62	
Trip to New York (for prizes).....	1 20	
Trip to New York (Runyon athletes).....	2 00	
Allen, painting and hanging banner.....	6 00	
Toll call, New York.....	25	
Safety pins .....	75	
J. J. Fritts, postage, etc.....	1 63	
A. A. U. Handicapper.....	27 60	
Expenses Martin, field judge.....	10	
		<hr/>
		\$49 04
Balance .....		<hr/>
		\$38 96

## PARKER FIELD

A careful record has been kept of the attendance at the Parker Field from June 22d to September 5th.

The following figures are on record:

8,882 participated in field sports.  
 4,545 participated in lawn tennis.  
 644 participated in track athletics.  
 5,108 participated in apparatus work.

Number of ball games:

Junior League .....	37
Middler League .....	38
Senior League .....	29
High School .....	16
Police .....	10
Professional .....	18
Others unclassified .....	19

Total ball games ..... 167

There were over 36,000 spectators at the Field during the season. This included an attendance of 12,000 on July 4th.

Exclusive of spectators there was an attendance of 19,500 enjoying the privileges of the Field, apparatus, tennis and athletic track.

**REPORT OF THE SEASON'S WORK, PREPARED BY H. E.  
 PARKER, SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION,  
 SUBMITTED HEREWITH**

*Mr. President and Members of the Board of Playground Commission of Plainfield, New Jersey.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my fifth annual report.

The four school playgrounds at Bryant, Franklin, St. Mary's and Irving schools were opened during a nine-week period, beginning July 6th and ending September 5th. As in other years, each ground was under

the direction of a salaried supervisor; at Franklin and Irving playgrounds assistant supervisors were also employed. The grounds were open on week days from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 except Saturdays, when the hours were 9 to 12.

#### ATTENDANCE

A careful record of attendance has been kept during every one of the seasons that our playgrounds have been open. During the four seasons that the four school playgrounds have been operated the attendance figures have been as follows: 1911—30,196; 1912—33,536; 1913—34,608; 1914—38,023. It will be seen that there has been a steady and substantial increase from year to year in the number of children using the play centers. It is also worthy of note that the largest increase occurred during the season 1914.

Considering the great number of children served by Plainfield's playgrounds, the cost of maintenance is astonishingly low. During the season just past, it was less than three and one-half cents per day per child. The playground is indeed one of the least expensive, as it is one of the most productive of all forms of municipal welfare work.

#### SUPERVISION

The commission has had the benefit of five years' continuous service from Miss Moe, supervisor at Bryant playground, and two years from Miss Wean at Irving and Mrs. Nischwitz at Franklin. Those members of staff who entered the service of the commission this season, including Miss George, Miss Mair and Miss Brownlee, showed marked aptitude for the work. The commission has exercised special care in the selection of these directors and assistants, for it believes that supervision is the chief factor in a playground's success. It is as true of play as it is of study that "Maximum or anything approaching maximum value can only be obtained through supervision."

#### ACTIVITIES

For the third year the commission directed a community celebration of Independence Day at Parker Field. A generous response to the commission's public appeal for funds made it possible to provide not only the usual display of fireworks in the evening, but also to promote a monster amateur athletic meet in the afternoon. The members of the commission feel that such meets not only furnish an appropriate method for the observance of the day but also stimulate an interest in clean sports.

The annual exhibition of playground activities held on Saturday, August 22d, at Parker Field brought together nearly 600 of the smaller children from all the school play centers. Under the direction of Mr. Wriston, who was assisted by all the supervisors, a program including folk dancing, games, track and field events and a beautiful and impressive May pole dance was carried out. A very interesting feature was the exhibit of occupation work consisting of several hundred articles made by children on the playgrounds. This exhibit represented one of the very finest products of the playground, for many of the pieces were made by the children who had learned sewing, basketmaking, modeling, etc., on the playground.

Respectfully submitted,  
HERBERT E. PARKER,  
*Secretary.*

The children and youth of Plainfield are fortunate in having had the advantage of the many privileges offered by the school playgrounds, and the opportunities which Parker Field has offered for outdoor athletics, games, etc.

It is appreciated that in these days of necessary economies, while taxes are high, that some of our citizens question the wisdom of the city maintaining playgrounds. It is only by those unfamiliar with the importance of this work that this thought will occur. Results are shown and it is hoped that in the new year sufficient funds will be appropriated by the Common Council to permit the work to continue.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. MELICK, *President.*

H. W. MARSHALL,

J. HERVEY DOANE,

GEORGE L. BABCOCK,

JOHN F. ZEREGA,

*Board of Playground Commissioners.*

## REPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

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*The Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Directors of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading Room, pursuant to the provisions of law in that behalf, hereby make this their annual report, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June, 1914.

The following, showing the receipts and expenditures of money, verified by the affidavit of the treasurer, exhibits the sums of money received from the Library Fund and from other sources and how such moneys have been expended and for what purpose.

Annual report of the treasurer of the Plainfield Public Library and Reading Room for the year ending May 31, 1914.

### REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1914

#### GENERAL LIBRARY

##### *Receipts* ..

Taxes .....	\$ 9,744 16
Interest .....	127 28
Duplicate pay receipts, June, 1913-April 28, 1914....	254 82
Petty Cash Receipts:	
Fines .....	\$ 547 92
Non-resident subscriptions .....	62 00
Catalogues .....	2 80
Replacing lost or injured books....	38 92
Received from telephone, private calls .....	7 20
Received from Babcock account....	24 43
Receipts from art exhibit.....	22 15
Receipts from duplicate pay collec- lection .....	258 22
	<hr/> \$ 963 64
Total receipts .....	\$11,089 90
Balance on hand May 31, 1913 .....	6,855 84
Aggregate .....	<hr/> \$17,945 74



*Disbursements*

## Salaries:

Librarian .....	\$ 960 00	
Assistants .....	2,925 00	
Janitor .....	854 48	
	<hr/>	\$ 4,739 48

Books .....	959 31	
Duplicate pay books and preliminary expenses.....	303 67	
Subscriptions to periodicals .....	337 37	
Binding .....	235 05	
Stationery, postage, printing, etc.....	180 85	
Fuel .....	315 85	
Lights and lamps .....	472 59	
Repairs .....	327 62	
Insurance .....	69 00	
Library fittings .....	570 49	

## Sundries:

Telephone .....	\$ 63 50	
Janitor's sundries .....	26 14	
Water .....	55 25	
Moving piano, opening exercises of new building .....	6 00	
Librarian's expenses attending con- ference .....	26 76	
Repairs, old building .....	3,175 96	
Additions to New building .....	101 76	
Repairs to sidewalk .....	128 00	
Loan exhibit .....	161 69	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,745 06

Total, General Fund .....\$12,256 34

## Petty Cash Disbursements:

Books .....	\$ 63 57	
Subscriptions to periodicals .....	31 50	
Stationery, postage, supplies, etc....	222 30	
Repairs .....	18 12	
Express .....	46 21	
All receipts from duplicate pay col- lection, June 13-April 28, 1914, transferred to General Fund.....	254 82	

## Sundries:

Substitute janitor and office boy .....	\$148 44	
Carting ashes .....	29 00	
Rental and storage at bank .....	11 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 188 44

Total petty cash .....\$ 824 96

Total disbursements .....\$13,081 30

Balance on hand May 31, 1914.....\$ 4,864 44

## BABCOCK INCOME ACCOUNT

*Receipts*

Rents, Madison Avenue property.....	\$ 972 50	
Subscription to periodical refunded .....	4 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 976 50
Balance on hand May 31, 1913.....		\$ 661 66
Aggregate .....		<hr/> \$1,638 16

*Disbursements*

Books .....	\$ 86 01	
Subscriptions to periodicals .....	406 86	
Binding .....	121 70	
Repairs, Madison Avenue property .....	777 56	
Sundries:		
Accessories at Madison Avenue house		
purchased by Miss Elliott.....	\$ 5 00	
Disbursements by General Fund.....	23 23	
	<hr/>	\$ 28 23
Total disbursements .....		<hr/> \$1,420 36
Balance on hand May 31, 1914.....		\$ 217 80

## THE MASON W. TYLER INCOME ACCOUNT

*Receipts*

Interest on Mortgages:		
Mr. Edwards .....	\$ 250 00	
Mr. Murray .....	250 00	
Interest on bank balance .....	9 78	
	<hr/>	\$ 509 78
Balance on hand May 31, 1913.....		278 12
Aggregate .....		<hr/> \$ 787 90

*Disbursements*

Books .....	\$ 538 66	
Disbursements by General Fund .....	17 80	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements .....		\$ 556 46
Balance on hand May 31, 1914.....		<hr/> \$ 231 44

## MRS. G. H. BABCOCK CATALOGUE FUND INCOME ACCOUNT

*Receipts*

Interest on bank balance .....	\$ 30 89	
Balance on hand May 31, 1913.....	1,095 50	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts .....		\$1,126 39

*Disbursements*

Participation in one-third interest in \$3,000 mortgage on the Dudley S. Miller property, 401-403 Park Avenue .....\$1,000 00

Balance on hand May 31, 1914 .....\$ 126 39

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. HERBERT CASE,  
*Treasurer.*

State of New Jersey }  
County of Union } ss.

J. Herbert Case, being first sworn, says that the above account is just and true, both for the charge and discharge thereof.

(Signed)

J. HERBERT CASE,  
*Treasurer.*

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 2nd day of June, 1914.

(Signed)

W. M. STILLMAN,  
*M. C. C. of N. J.*

The number of volumes in the Library May 31, 1913, was..... 40,670  
 Volumes added by purchase during the year..... 922  
 Volumes added by gift..... 239  
 Volumes added by binding ..... 101  
 Volumes added (musical scores) ..... 1,918  
 Total number of volumes in Library May 31, 1914..... 43,850  
 To these should be added volumes in Babcock Library..... 9,344  
 To these should be added volumes in The Mason W. Tyler Library 1,077  
     Making a total of ..... 54,271  
     Less withdrawals ..... 3,578  
     Actual total ..... 50,693

There were 134 additions to the Babcock Library during the year.  
 There were 230 additions to The Mason W. Tyler Library during the year.

Number of periodicals regularly received ..... 241  
 Number of card holders ..... 4,331  
 Number of visitors to the Library Building ..... 77,927  
 The circulation of books and the general character and kind of books loaned have been as follows:

*Subject*

Fiction ..... 43,825  
 Juvenile ..... 15,889  
 Biography, Correspondence, etc..... 2,980  
 Philosophy ..... 710  
 Religion, Mythology, etc..... 1,143  
 Sociology ..... 2,603  
 Philology ..... 116  
 Natural Science ..... 1,613  
 Useful Arts, including Medicine ..... 1,814  
 Fine Arts ..... 4,696



Literature .....	4,209
Description and Travel .....	3,022
History .....	4,040
General Works, Periodicals, etc.....	3,967
Total circulation .....	90,627
Increase over last year .....	1,531

Respectfully submitted,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER GILBERT,  
*President.*

(Signed)

W. M. STILLMAN,  
*Secretary.*